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UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA:
SIXTY YEARS



The
UNIVERSITY
of
CHATTANOOGA:

SIXTY YEARS

By GILBERT E. GOVAN *and*
JAMES W. LIVINGOOD

UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA
CHATTANOOGA

1947

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Foreword

Sixty years is a long time in the life of an individual but it barely marks the coming of age of an institution such as the University of Chattanooga. Furthermore, if the progress of the past, made despite inadequate financial resources and oftentimes without the full understanding of the people of the area, is indicative of the future, we may witness an academic and physical growth exceeding the expectations of those consecrated and far-seeing men who chartered a university in 1886 to support "literary and scientific" studies for the "general diffusion of knowledge."

Librarian Gilbert Govan and Professor James Livingood have given us the history, the foundation so to speak, of the present University in a most admirable manner, but the reader may well ask: What of its future? With no pretense to prophetic powers or claims of finality, the following may be said concerning the University of tomorrow:

1. Dedicated to the service of God and humanity and built on a solid foundation of moral and academic standards, the University will grow and prosper with Chattanooga, ever leading and serving the people of the community and the nation.

2. The University will continue its long-established policy of thoroughness in Liberal Arts and Science as opposed to bigness, but with the passing of time one may expect the establishment of schools of Fine Arts, Business Administration, Law and Public Affairs, General Engineering and Industrial Arts, Library Science, and Nursing and Public Health with corresponding library development and graduate instruction.

3. The campus, already across McCallie, Vine, Douglas and Baldwin Streets, will increase in size and contain many new buildings. Present plans call for the erection of an Alumni Memorial Gateway, Pfeiffer Hall, a Dining Hall, a Science Building and a Stadium-Dormitory. Additional needs and improvements include an Auditorium-Fine Arts Center, Central Heating Plant and Warehouse, Classroom-Office Building, Engineering-Industrial Arts Building, Fraternity Row, and an Athletic Practice Field.

4. Through its Industrial Research Institute, Astronomical Observatory, Guidance Clinics, the proposed Business Service Bureau, and its cooperation with religious, civic, and cultural agencies, the University will render enlarged and improved service to the people of the region. The Evening College, Summer School, special Institutes and Short Courses, Adult Extension Classes, and Radio-Television education, will supplement the University's basic program of undergraduate instruction.

5. Inasmuch as the success and reputation of the University is dependent upon the quality of its faculty and students the welfare of both will continue to be the first concern of college officials. Incomes commensurate with teaching ability and training and experience, additional social security benefits, and opportunities for research must be provided for faculty members. Students will be selected with greater care, advised by trained counsellors, and required to do more independent work. The standard curricula, based on the Liberal Arts, will include more courses in the Social Science and Science fields. College life for both faculty and students will be less theoretical and more closely related to the problems of daily living.

While serving the present and thinking of tomorrow one must necessarily consider the purposes and objectives of the University of Chattanooga. Its primary aim is not to make lawyers or doctors nor even teachers and engineers, but to give young men and women access to the heritage of the ages through guidance and discipline for the ennobling of life rather than the mere earning of a living. It must instill or strengthen in them the will to believe, to think, and to use ancient knowledge and new discoveries for the betterment of mankind and the world.

I welcome this opportunity to pay tribute to my predecessors and my colleagues; the trustees, faculty, alumni, students, and friends who have made the University possible and who, through succeeding generations, will guide and sustain it for more than sixty times sixty years. I thank the authors for giving us an interesting and inspirational record of the first sixty years. I pray that the day to day problems will be met with the courage of the past so that the magnificent vistas ahead will be realized.

David A. Lockmiller

Preface

The Commencement of June, 1946, completed the sixtieth year of the institution now known as the University of Chattanooga. This volume was planned to be published in conjunction with the anniversary. Unfortunately, difficulties developed which made postponement of publication necessary. In a sense this was fortunate, as it has given the opportunity to record in this study the happenings of a period during which the fortunes of the University have advanced in more rapid tempo than in any other brief span of its history.

In this fourth decade of the Twentieth Century, change has again definitely revealed itself as the great constant of history. It has thrust itself onto the college campus as it has the market place, the political forum and the religious world. Education has been forced to absorb the demands of the postwar era, demands that have grown because of recognition of its ever-increasing importance in the modern world. The University of Chattanooga along with its sister institutions has accepted the challenge of the new circumstances, but with a minimum of expediency. In the best tradition of the liberal arts, it has attempted to hold to universal academic values and its own historical principles, even as it adjusted itself to an unprecedented situation.

Since the Sixtieth Commencement the University has been confronted by the greatest increase of enrollment in its history. In pre-World War II years, its maximum enrollment for the regular session was approximately 650, divided on a ratio of about 4 men to 3 women. In the fall semester of 1946-1947, registration leaped to 1490, of whom 441 were co-eds. Almost two-thirds of the total number were attending under the privileges extended by the Federal government in recognition of military service. In addition to this number, 202 were enrolled in the Evening College and 32 nurses took training in special classes. Adding these to the 781 students matriculated in the 1946 summer session, which was still being conducted as the 3rd semester in an accelerated program, there was a total of 2473 registrations by 1925 individuals in the opening half of the 61st year of the

institution. Nor is the end yet to be seen: during the fall of 1946 applications from over 300 would-be students were received by the admissions office for entrance as soon as opportunity availed.

Since it was impossible to accommodate all the students who desired to register, eligible applicants were confined to returning students and those new students from the Chattanooga area who could be accepted without creating conditions under which satisfactory training could not be offered. Sections were limited as closely as possible to prewar size. Even with these limitations it was necessary to extend the schedule to include Saturday classes and to use all rooms and laboratories more efficiently throughout the day. Regular sections were scheduled from 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Twenty-eight additional faculty members were employed. The administrative staff was expanded in similar proportion. The total personnel, including caretakers and janitors, during the fall semester of 1946 numbered approximately 160.

By confining its registration largely to residents of the area, the University avoided the housing problem which created so many perplexing questions in this period for other institutions. Though twenty-three states and three foreign countries were represented, the student body was largely drawn from the Chattanooga area. This created a situation which required immediate attention. The cafeteria facilities on the campus were overwhelmed. Plans were devised as early as September for the construction of a new cafeteria and dining-hall to occupy the space between the gymnasium and the commons. The contract for the building was let and it was hoped that it would be completed before the end of the academic year.

Although the average "G. I." student was older than those of prewar years and had many interests off the campus, social activities assumed almost immediately their traditional place in college life, but, as might be expected, athletic events dominated the fall extra-curricular program. With the prewar coaching staff in charge, the University of Chattanooga Moccasins had a splendid season despite a schedule top-heavy with teams representing larger universities. Increased attendance at the games, as consequence of greater community interest and the enlarged campus population, drew attention once more to the limited seating capacity of Chamberlain Field. The Quarterback Club of Chattanooga, composed of alumni and loyal supporters of the institution, suggested that it be allowed to secure funds for the erection of another section of stadium on the north side of the field. This structure was planned to include also dormitory

facilities for approximately 100 men, as well as fieldrooms for athletic use. This proposal was accepted by the trustees in November and plans to complete the work before the 1947 season were made.

The University accepted membership in several organizations during the fall of 1946. These included the American Alumni Council, Association of Urban Universities, Association of University Evening Colleges and the American College Public Relations Association.

Though the impetus given to college enrollment under the G. I. bill will not continue too long there is every reason to assume that the University of Chattanooga will continue to grow and that its student body will always be larger than its prewar size. This will doubtless be in part a consequence of its feeling of responsibility toward its community, which also has been growing unprecedentedly. Amid the numerous current problems, plans for the permanent growth of the University have been positively made. Although they in no sense complete a final program, the dining-hall, the stadium-dormitory, the Pfeiffer Hall for Women and the projected science building are symbols of what the future can hold for the institution. Under dynamic leadership which continues to recognize the values of the past and the dangers of expediency, the University of Chattanooga should move further toward the realization of the goals foreseen by those who founded and built it.

In planning this volume it was necessary to make an arbitrary decision as to its organization. The very nature of an institution of higher learning means that its interests are social as well as economic and political, although the latter are usually combined in academic histories under the term, administrative. Furthermore, the history of the University of Chattanooga is complicated by the fact that twice within fifteen years the institution was completely reorganized.

The first part of this volume, "Chattanooga University, 1872-1889," recounts the efforts to establish the institution and includes the years of its operation under that name. Major emphasis is given to the administrative history, but one chapter deals with student life. The second part, "U. S. Grant University, 1889-1904," is the history from the consolidation of the Chattanooga University with the Grant Memorial University at Athens, Tennessee, to the re-establishment of the liberal arts college at Chattanooga in 1904. Because there was a minimum of student activity in this era, that which is related is included chronologically with the other material.

The third part, "The Modern College, 1904-1946," begins with the re-

organization of the liberal arts college at Chattanooga, although it continued to be known as U. S. Grant University until 1907. This section is largely the administrative history of the development of the institution of today. Student and faculty activities for this period are treated separately in part four.

The writers wish to acknowledge here their indebtedness to those members of the university family who have read the manuscript for errors and have offered criticism and inspiration.

Gilbert E. Govan
James W. Livingood

January 8, 1947.

PART I

CHATTANOOGA UNIVERSITY, 1872-1889

CHAPTER I

Chattanooga

Since the earliest plans to build an institution of higher education in Chattanooga, two paramount influences have fashioned its history. The first is the realization by local people that a well developed and continuing educational program is vital to the growth of the community. The second is the traditional interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in education, making it possible for Chattanoogaans to enlist the support of the Church in their enterprise. While each of these participating factors might have succeeded without the other in this endeavor, and at times one or the other did forget for a while the necessity for co-operation, the modern University of Chattanooga must be attributed to the united efforts of the community and the Church.

In 1872, when the idea was first presented in a community meeting held in the old Pine Street Methodist Church, Chattanooga was still struggling to re-establish itself after the years of disastrous war. It was then only 34 years old. Despite the prominence given it by military campaigns and battles, it was so young that its economic, political and cultural life still remained in the rough, unformed stage of the frontier. Nestled amid the mountains of southeastern Tennessee, the confluence of valleys at the spot foretold the future importance of the town, despite its unprepossessing appearance.

Chattanooga, or Ross' Landing as it was then called, had remained in the possession of the Indians until the Cherokee Removal in 1838. Even before that occurred, the facts that it was on the river and that the valleys opened in all directions from it had attracted the attention of Georgians to the locality as they along with most of their fellow Americans began to think in terms of internal improvements. Their specific interest involving Ross' Landing was to establish the northern terminus for the railroad authorized by the state legislature "to a point on the Tennessee River at or near Rossville," then a village across the Georgia line from the site of the present Chattanooga. This road, the Western and Atlantic, was a link in the Georgia network reaching for the trade of the western rivers. After

years of toil the first through train entered Chattanooga over this system in May, 1850.

Even before 1850, the noise of the graders and tracklayers was heard in other Tennessee communities and railroads to Chattanooga were completed from Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville before war began in 1861. This development did not detract from the importance of the community as a river port. In fact, it gave additional impetus to the river traffic. Chattanooga stands at the point where the Tennessee breaks through the mountains in its journey to the west, creating such turbulent rapids—known by such colorful designations as the Suck, Skillet and Tumbling Shoals—that steamboat travel below the community was severely handicapped. The greater portion of the cargoes from the upper river was consequently consigned to Chattanooga for transshipment by railroad.

Around the wharves and freighthouses small processing plants began to grow up. Lumbermills, iron furnaces, grist mills and packing houses were typical and utilized the products of the area. Neither by age nor location was Chattanooga a part of the old, plantation economy. In fact, it was a new sort of community for the South—a railroad and manufacturing town, which had no roots in tradition other than that of the bustling American frontier.

As civil strife tore the country asunder the arteries designed for trade brought the community to the attention of the strategists of war. Great battles were fought for Chattanooga between armies of huge size for their day. When the war was over, many men, who had walked through and fought over it, returned to it to become permanent residents. It was not the town itself which brought them back to Chattanooga. It was but a small village of muddy streets, with war wreckage, army warehouses and barracks dominating its outlook. The scenic beauty of the surrounding mountains with their magnificent views inspired men's dreams. This had its influence, but the greater importance must be given the economic opportunity locked in the same mountains. These resources awaited only intelligence, energy and labor to convert them into wealth. The new citizens realized that the new America was to be built in terms of coal and iron, both of which were abundant in the area.

The last census before the war gave Chattanooga a population of 5,545. This by the end of the conflict had been cut to less than half, except for the military personnel and camp-followers. By 1870, the number of permanent citizens had increased to 6,093, of whom approximately 30 per cent

were Negroes. Numbered among the new residents were veterans of both Union and Confederate armies, brought together at Chattanooga to make their fortune in a common interest to advance their new home. It was a place for young men, whose accomplishment lay before them. These ex-soldiers who had come through the exigencies of war service were the proper sort to realize the advantages which Chattanooga offered.

They came from many localities. The doctors in the community offer a good cross section of the population. There were twelve of them: three were native Chattanoogans, and two from other parts of Tennessee; of the remaining seven one each was from Ohio, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New York, Florida, England and Germany. The one thing these Chattanoogaans by birth or adoption had in common was a determination to advance the community with which they had cast their fortunes. One of the greatest assets which Chattanooga had was the spirit of harmony which prevailed. Men of southern and northern backgrounds, men who had worn the blue or the gray, lived side by side and had mutual business problems and a mutual faith in the future. They were soon walking side by side down the "road to reunion." This does not mean they abandoned any of the beliefs for which they had so valiantly struggled. They subordinated these past differences to a spirit of co-operation which would enable them to realize the opportunity they saw.

These men of Chattanooga were actually pioneering a new South, and in doing so found a community of spirit. It was aptly expressed by General John T. Wilder, who played a prominent part in the military operations of the Federal Army about Chattanooga and returned in 1867 to take an important place in its industrial development. Chattanooga, he said in an address given in 1884, "is not a southern city nor a northern city. . . . One's politics, religion or section is not called into question here. This is the freest town on the map. All join together here for the general good and strive, to a man, for the upbuilding of the city."

The business activities of Chattanooga, immediately after Appomattox, were largely centered around retailing and wholesaling. The major part of this was a consequence of the river traffic until the railroads were rebuilt. Even then, much of the produce moving into Chattanooga continued to come by river. When the river was high enough, some of it came in barges, and the great rafts of logs offered opportunity for the re-opening of the furniture and other lumbering industries. The grist mills started up again as the grain from upriver poured in during the shipping seasons.

The iron industry of Chattanooga had started before 1860. At least two furnaces were operating when the war began. It was this which attracted such men as General Wilder and Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain, who had seen the potential opportunity existing in the peculiar combination of iron ore, coal and transportation at Chattanooga while engaged in the business of war. Others saw the same possibility and came to Chattanooga or invested in the construction of plants, so that by 1871 the iron industries were valued at approximately \$1,000,000. Enthusiasm grew with the development of the new venture for the area, and in a Fourth of July parade, the spirit was shown in floats carrying signs which read: "Cotton was King," "Iron is King now," and "Coal is Prime Minister." Thus was signified a realization of the birth of a new South.

Despite this apparent prosperity, the town still had more of the aspects of a frontier village than a growing industrial community. Its streets were mud tracks in winter and dusty lanes in summer. There were few buildings of consequence and only a crude ferry was available to cross the river after the great flood of 1867 washed away the military bridge. So distressing was the physical appearance of the town that some feared that people with capital might be driven away rather than attracted. The greatest handicap, however, was the lack of money and the general depression of the time. The inhabitants, particularly the newly arrived ones, had little but enthusiasm. Cash for daily business transactions was scarce. Whatever funds they brought with them, they invested in plants and land, leaving little or none for the ordinary business of the day. A system of barter consequently developed. A manufacturer or a newspaper operator would give due bills to his employees which were recognized by the merchants, who took them in turn to the plant or the newspaper and turned them in for new supplies or for advertising.

The natural opportunity that the town afforded and their own optimism stimulated Chattanoogaans to surmount such difficulties. These men had experienced the ups and downs of military conflict. They were not to be defeated by the apparent adversities of the moment. Their philosophy of optimism was daily expressed in the local press, while many a newly adopted citizen appointed himself a forerunner of the modern Chamber of Commerce secretary and filled the columns of the paper back home with eulogistic accounts of Chattanooga and the opportunity it afforded, thus bringing in more citizens and increasing the possibility of enlarged investments. Chattanoogaans of the time were never backward in calling

attention to the merits of their town. This boasting spirit was of such proportions as to inspire frequent ridicule from newspaper editors in rival communities.

These were the people who suddenly awoke to the fact that a system of education was as necessary to the development of a city as its industry. There had been several efforts to establish schools in Chattanooga prior to the war, with varying success. The first school of the postwar period was known as the Post Chapel and was conducted under the auspices of the federal government. Several private schools were also started, and various churches operated schools for the assistance of their members. Possibly the most notable effort of the period was the establishment of the Lookout Mountain Educational Institute, which opened its doors in 1866. This institution was a consequence of the philanthropic interest of Christopher R. Roberts of New York City. The school lasted only six years, as its benefactor decided to use all his funds to further the institution, the famous Roberts College, he had initiated in Constantinople. These educational attempts offered but limited facilities without any co-ordination. What was needed was a real system of public schools, and on July 18, 1872, an ordinance was passed by the city council, authorizing the creation of such a system.

A board of public school commissioners was elected and given the responsibility of establishing and operating schools for whites and Negroes. At a meeting of the board, Henry D. Wyatt was chosen superintendent. Professor Wyatt was a native of New Hampshire. He had served in the Federal Army, after which he continued his studies at Dartmouth, where he secured his M.A. degree. He had taught in New England schools before being called to Chattanooga. He went to work immediately to secure teachers and school equipment to get the system under way. While these efforts were being made, another phase of the educational question was being widely discussed. Elementary and secondary schools had to be provided for the children, but if the community was to realize its full potentialities, there must also be an institution of higher learning to serve as the capstone of the system.

The general conditions of higher education in the south at the time were unfortunate. The war and the ensuing reconstruction had seriously handicapped southern universities and colleges. There had not been the compelling interest in these that had caused the Reconstruction legislatures to give reality to the existing constitutional and legislative provisions

for public elementary schools. The consequence was that many of the state institutions were forced to close their doors for periods of months or years.

Nor were the circumstances of privately endowed colleges and universities much better, if they had to depend upon southern sources for their assistance. "Forgotten by the Church, with a mortgage on all the property, unable to pay its professors, without apparatus, library or any equipment save hoods and gowns, its only source of income a prohibitory tuition charge, the only supporters an impoverished people . . .";¹ so reads the report of the board of one southern college about its condition, and one gathers it to be somewhat typical.

The Chattanoogaans who were seeking assistance for the creation of a university realized that such an institution would require more financial strength than was available in their small community. Since denominational support was at the time the most important source of assistance for such a project, it was natural that they should turn to one of the denominations to enlist its interest. They were fortunate in that the men most active in the proposal were members of a church which derived its major support from the northern states.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—the "northern" church, as it was called—was one of the growing denominational groups in East Tennessee. This branch of the Methodist Church had been virtually non-existent in the south since the historic split in 1844 over the question of slavery. After the war and particularly in Chattanooga, there was the necessity for providing a place of worship for the members of the Church who came south to make their permanent home. Early in 1865, these Methodists began to meet in temporary quarters. On September 27, 1868, they dedicated their first church on Pine Street in Chattanooga. Arrangements for a larger building were begun in 1881. It was dedicated on May 31, 1885, and is popularly known as the Stone Church.

The congregation of the Stone Church grew rapidly, and among its members were many of the civic leaders of the community. Its educational interest was reflected in the early meeting at the Pine Street building. From that time it has been closely associated with the University of Chattanooga in all its phases. Its building was placed at the disposal of the institution for exercises of various sorts. Individual members of the congregation have assisted the University with wise counsel and leadership. The

¹ George R. Fairbanks: *History of the University of the South*, 196-197.

relationship has been valuable in every way for the college, which without the work of this local congregation could not have maintained itself in its early years, in particular.

The national organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church had given evidence of a dynamic interest in religious, social and educational affairs in the South. This was in part a missionary effort, as the church had been engaged, even while the war was going on, in working among the Negroes. Some of this took the direction of providing educational facilities for them. In the minds of many of the leaders it was desired that such opportunities be extended to southern whites. Some Chattanoogaans were aware of the possibility of enlisting the assistance of the Church in creating a college or university in their city. This would not only be an effective aid to the building of the denomination in the community and the area, but the local congregation was also not forgetful of aid to the community. It was with these two ideas in mind that a call went out to those interested to meet at the Pine St. Methodist Church on August 7, 1872, to discuss the possibility of a college at Chattanooga.

CHAPTER 2

"One Central University"

The dozen or more leading ministers, teachers and friends, who gathered on a hot August day in 1872 in Chattanooga to consider plans for realizing their hopes for a college, soon perceived the necessity for an extension of its scope. Although little is known about their deliberations they concluded that one central university for the white membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in what was termed the "Central South" was essential. This meant no relinquishment of the desire of Chattanoogaans to locate the institution in their community. It was intended to assist in securing the financial support of the Church.¹

The central South, as it was defined, included seven conferences of the Church: Holston, Blue Ridge, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Central Tennessee. The decision of those gathered at the meeting, over which the Reverend Nelson Cobleigh, president of East Tennessee Wesleyan University, presided, was to recommend to the conferences that an educational convention be held. Each of the conferences was to be invited to send delegates, and it was hoped that out of that meeting would come definite plans for the university. So this assembly at the Pine Street Church becomes the starting point in the history of a Methodist educational institution at Chattanooga.

Professor Percival C. Wilson was requested to prepare a paper to be read at the proposed convention on "One Central University for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South." Professor Wilson was the obvious choice for this assignment, as he had been a professional educator and was prominent in the educational work of the Church in East Tennessee. As a youth he had worked his way through college, a fact which certainly indicates his realization of the value of higher education. After graduation he traveled in Europe and in 1860 accepted an invitation to join the department

¹ It is interesting to note that a similar project for a central university was being promoted about this same time by the Methodists in the middle part of the state. It offers an interesting contrast inasmuch as the sentiment in Tennessee west of the mountains was largely southern. The strength of the Church there was consequently in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which lacked the financial strength necessary for such an undertaking. The assistance of Northern capitalists was solicited, and Cornelius Vanderbilt proved receptive. The institution founded through his assistance is the well-known Vanderbilt University of Nashville.

of modern languages at Ohio Wesleyan University. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Federal Army after refusing a commission. Shortly after discharge, he undertook the organization of the first educational work under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Holston Conference. By 1872, Professor Wilson was engaged in business.

The proposed convention was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, in the following September. After hearing Professor Wilson's paper and deliberating upon its suggestions, the Convention unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of the establishment of the central university. Plans were made to present the resolutions to the meeting of the Holston Conference the next month.

This Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church had held its first meeting in the fall of 1865 since the separation of the two sections of the Church in 1844. A conference committee on education was appointed for the purpose of securing the establishment of a "first-class male college." An opportunity toward this end presented itself during the winter of 1866-67, when the Athens Female College was offered at a chancery court sale. This institution had been operating since 1857 under the auspices of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Athens, halfway between Chattanooga and Knoxville. This Conference, being in East Tennessee where Federal sentiment was stronger than Confederate, had had a difficult time. Its financial troubles finally resulted in embarrassment to the college under its jurisdiction. The Reverend E. Rowley, president of the institution, went to court to collect a claim of about \$6,000, with the result that the institution was sold to the Holston Conference of the northern branch of the Church.

A charter was immediately obtained from the state and the school renamed East Tennessee Wesleyan College. It was the property of the Holston Conference, not the Methodist Episcopal Church as a national body. This fact was later to cause the peculiar circumstance of two competing Methodist institutions in the same area. During the remainder of the school year of 1866-67, a preparatory department was operated under the leadership of Professor Wilson. In about one year collegiate work was added, the name changed to East Tennessee Wesleyan University and Dr. Cobleigh was appointed its president.

The work of the Education Committee, which had selected and located the school, was whole-heartedly endorsed at the next meeting of the Holston Conference in 1867. It was stated that sufficient funds were avail-

able to meet costs and the fact emphasized that the school was "eligibly located at Athens." The Conference resolved: "That as a Conference we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to give our united influence to the work of building up, sustaining, and amply endowing the East Tennessee Wesleyan College." The resolution further added, "That we promptly discourage and oppose any attempt to divide the interests of the Church by any movement whatsoever to establish another institution of the same grade for males, within the bounds of the Conference."

The next three annual Holston Conference meetings assumed the same position by repassing the above resolutions and by indicating the danger of assuming too many educational responsibilities by the Conference. Additional support and endorsement was given to the school at Athens by the Conference when it authorized the establishment of a theological department in 1870, and a department of law in 1871. So when the Conference met at Cleveland, Tennessee, in October, 1872, to "consider the idea of one central university of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Central South," the Athens school was in its sixth year of service. Its position was strategically strong in any consideration which might be given for the desired central institution.

At the Cleveland meeting the resolutions adopted by the Knoxville Convention were presented and discussed. These resolutions pointed out that it was urgently necessary to conserve funds, and that a stronger institution could be established and maintained by the joint action of several conferences. In an effort to secure this united strength, the Convention recommended that a committee of three members of the Holston Conference be appointed to meet with similar "committees from other conferences to either agree upon an institution already founded, or locate, name and procure a charter for a new one."

Such a committee was appointed and at the next meeting of the Conference, held at Knoxville in 1873, brought in a report that, "After carefully canvassing the entire field, hearing the different representations, receiving the various propositions, and holding a number of meetings, they have finally settled, and, as they think, wisely, the place for said institution at or near the city of Knoxville."

The chairman of this committee was the Rev. J. F. Spence. Dr. Spence had been a chaplain in the Federal Army. After the War he located in Knoxville, where he played an important part in re-establishing the work of the northern Church. He was engaged in educational work, having

been elected in 1865 president of the Knoxville Female Institute, which under his administration was well patronized.

Dr. Spence was a man of force. Small in size, he stood erect, with his bearded chin thrust forward in an aggressive manner. He was a prodigious worker and a clear speaker. His loyalties, once given, were wholeheartedly maintained. These factors combined at times to create difficulties between him and his co-workers. His qualities as a leader caused him to take an unusually important part in the work and administration of the first meeting of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in 1865. After the establishment of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University he was active in raising money and in other ways sustaining and aiding the institution.

This early attempt to establish the central university at Knoxville was short lived. The general financial crisis of 1873 was the primary reason for the abandonment of the project. But the idea of a central university lived on.

Almost annually attention was given in the Holston Conference to the need for such an institution and for assistance from the Church. Despite the report of the committee at Knoxville, made in 1873, the conference of 1879 resolved: "The true policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Central South is to encourage no other institution [than the East Tennessee Wesleyan University] of collegiate grade." The Lay Conference of the Holston area, which met at the same time and place, adopted a brief memorial, presented by its committee on white educational work. It was addressed to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and read: "The Electoral Conference of the Holston Conference respectfully memorializes your body to enlarge the scope of the Freedmen's Aid Society so as to enable it to devote a portion or per cent of its funds to struggling white institutions in the South, and to take the Supervision of this work under its control and management."

This was a part of a general movement throughout the South to secure assistance for white schools which had been neglected by the national organization of the Church. This was not true of work among the Negroes. While the war was going on, some members—clergy and lay, alike—of the Western conference had aided in the development of loosely organized, undenominational groups, known as Freedmen's Aid Commissions, to work among the one-time slaves. Their experience convinced them that the Church ought to create a denominational organization to

further this work in the South. The Freedmen's Aid Society was consequently established at a meeting in 1866, receiving the approval of the Board of Bishops and a charter from the State of Ohio. It was brought before the General Conference of 1868, where its work was approved, although it was not adopted as one of the official societies of the Church until the General Conference of 1872, when a constitution to bring it more definitely into line with the general practices of the Church was written. Until such time as the charter could be amended to conform to the constitution, the Managers of the Society, two of whom, Dr. John M. Walden and Dr. Richard S. Rust, were to play important parts in the establishment of the central university, were authorized to proceed under a series of temporary by-laws.¹

The guiding policy of the Freedmen's Aid Society was found in Article II of the new constitution, which read: "Its object shall be to labor for the education and special aid of Freedmen and others, especially in co-operation with the Missionary and Church Extension Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

For the first eleven years of its existence the Society confined itself to the establishment and support of schools for former slaves. During the twelfth year of its activity a radical departure was made, and was reported to the General Conference of 1880 by Bishop Isaac W. Wiley, then president, and Dr. Walden, then a secretary of the Society. "One of the schools for white pupils in the south," the statement said, "in an embarrassed condition, having sought aid in vain from other institutions of the Church, appealed to the Freedmen's Aid Society for relief; and, to protect it from the sheriff, our society paid the debt and saved the school." This precipitated discussion in the Conference, the members of which immediately asked under what authority the Society had acted. It was pointed out by Dr. Walden, who had written Article II of the constitution, that the phrase "and others," "which had generally been understood as referring to colored people who had never been in slavery, was intended to signify white people in the south, who might be in need of similar 'aid' to that required by freedmen."

The matter was referred to a committee of the General Conference which brought in a report upholding the interpretation of Dr. Walden and recommending that no change be made in the organization of the

¹ The Freedmen's Aid Society should not be confused, as frequently occurred because of the similarity of name, with the Freedmen's Bureau, an agency of the Federal Government.

Society. This was immediately objected to by Dr. Spence, who had been President of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University since 1875. He offered a substitute motion which would have placed the colored and white work of the Society "on a similar basis." Under this the Society was to be authorized to disburse 25 per cent of its funds for the assistance of the white Methodist schools in the south and 75 per cent to the work among Negroes. The churches in which collections were to be taken up were to be notified of this fact. Thus an opportunity was offered the Church to take a forthright position upon a question which was to appear later and to plague the newly established institution at Chattanooga.

In 1880 East Tennessee Wesleyan University was not under the direct authority of the national Church, but was owned and operated by the Holston Conference. It was, though, specifically a Methodist school for whites. It had received no help from the Freedmen's Aid Society, and Dr. Spence maintained in a lengthy address that it had "actually been wronged" of its just dues. Nineteen colored schools with 2,510 students had been aided to the extent of approximately a million dollars, while eleven white schools in the same territory with student bodies totaling 1,400 had been forced to struggle along under the financial difficulties of reconstruction. Obviously he wished a definite statement of policy, rather than to rely on the mere interpretation of a phrase which future administrations or Conferences might change. The Conference tabled the substitute motion of Dr. Spence and adopted the report as originally brought in, after a statement by Dr. Walden re-emphasizing the intention of the Society to proceed under the "and others" clause should the Conference approve.

Although this was a compromise, inasmuch as a part of the membership of the Conference still wished to aid Negro schools only, its effect was to allow the Society to proceed upon the track it had itself adopted. It is possible that a petition to the Conference for aid to the schools for whites in the South was influential in endorsing this policy. Among those signing it were faithful friends and members of the Board of Trustees of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens. The petition requested that the Conference authorize the Freedmen's Aid Society to promote and to take charge of the educational work among the white people of the South. The idea was endorsed by the Bishops, who recommended that the work "should in some way be developed through the general benevolence of the church."

With the prospects of outside financial assistance in the General Conference approval of the above policy, agitation for the establishment of an institution of collegiate rank in the central South was resumed. The Holston Conference at its meeting October 20-24, 1881, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the question of locating a central institution for this part of our work in the Central South has been more or less agitated through the press and otherwise during the past year; and

"Whereas, This question is of vital importance to the present and to the future of the educational work now being inaugurated, therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That it is the preference of the Holston Conference that said Central School shall be in Athens, Tennessee.

"Resolved, 2. That in the event the authorities of the church deem it best to locate said Central School elsewhere, the city of Knoxville is the preference of the Conference."

"John F. Spence

"J. W. Mann"

Following the meeting of the Conference, enlivened interest in a central institution caused the calling of an Educational Convention "of those interested in the advancement of higher education in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South" by President Spence to convene at Athens May 25, 1882. There was unanimous approval in the convention of the idea of one university for white work "in the South in the territory lying east of the Mississippi River." The method of selecting the location, however, precipitated heated discussion.

It was recommended that the conferences in the area covered appoint members of a committee to meet and recommend a site. Five were to be from the Holston Conference, two from the Central Tennessee Conference, two from the Georgia Conference, two from the Alabama Conference, two from the Blue Ridge Conference, and three from the Virginia Conference.¹ This committee was to be called together by Bishop Henry W. Warren, who was to act as chairman.

A resolution was offered that the committee designate three places in the order of its preference, with the conferences binding themselves to the three choices. Dr. Spence immediately objected on the grounds that this would have the effect of placing the decision solely in the hands of the

¹ Apparently no representative from the Kentucky Conference was invited.

officials of the Freedmen's Aid Society. His reasons for opposing it lay in the fact that he believed the Society "to be prejudiced in favor of Chattanooga." It was his belief that the committee, being composed of residents of the area and therefore better informed, should select the place for the school and recommend to the society only one site. Spence failed in his opposition and the resolution was carried. Another resolution adopted provided that the Freedmen's Aid Society was to choose the location which, after all things were considered, was deemed "most suitable and likely to be most acceptable to all parties concerned . . ." from the three appointed sites.

As the concluding portion of the convention, Dr. Richard S. Rust spoke, urging all present to work for the success of East Tennessee University. He pointed out that the school at Athens was then and probably would continue to be the central university. Dr. Rust was present as an official representative of the Freedman's Aid Society. As such, his words carried weight. His reputation and his venerable appearance lent additional authority to what he said. He was one of the original organizers of the Freedman's Aid Society and had displayed sagacity, patience and statesmanship in the conduct of its affairs. He was an impressive speaker, both because of his obvious sincerity and the quality of his voice. His speech was an effective close for an important meeting.

The action of the Educational Convention was reported to the Holston Conference at its next session held in Chattanooga in October, 1882. The reaction of the Conference to the subject was reported to be "as harmonious as it was wise." Not only were the delegates unanimous in their approval of the plans of the Athens Convention, but they also adopted the following resolution in a spirit of co-operation.

"Resolved: That it is the desire of the Holston Conference that the question of location go to the committee on that subject altogether untrammelled and unembarrassed, and we do therefore hereby cancel and recall all former expression of preference made by the conference." The five representatives of the Conference appointed to act as part of the joint committee on location were J. W. Mann, J. J. Manker, J. F. Spence, T. S. Walker, and R. Pierce.

One important statement of preference, however, did find its way into the session. An account of the proceedings, signed "XYZ,"¹ which ap-

¹ The copy of this publication in the possession of the authors has the endorsement by some unknown person that XYZ was John F. Spence.

peared in "The Southern Advance" of November 1, 1882, tells how Dr. Rust, "the veritable Nestor of the educational interests of the Church among the Freedmen in the South," viewed the matter of location. After giving a short historical sketch of the work of the Society and of the school for whites just lately established at Little Rock, Dr. Rust suggested in one of his speeches to the Convention that the Society could do the same for a Central University east of the Mississippi if the Conference would unite on a location at either Knoxville or Chattanooga. The account continues with a proposal of a question addressed to the speaker, "Would not Athens do as well?" Dr. Rust—"That is hardly a fair question." (Voices in the audience, 'Don't answer it.') Dr. Rust—"Yes, I will; I never did like "dodging" the question. *My own opinion is that Chattanooga is the place.*" (Applause by the Chattanooga people.)"

On February 23, 1883, Bishop Warren called the location committee of sixteen to meet on February 28 in Chattanooga and then to proceed to Athens, Knoxville, "or elsewhere as the committee may direct." Eight members of the committee were in attendance and one proxy held. After the three above mentioned towns were visited and the advantages and attractions of each carefully noted, the committee took its ballot. The vote for first choice resulted in Chattanooga receiving 6 votes, Knoxville 1, Athens 2; for second choice, the vote was Knoxville 6, Athens 2; and for third choice Athens 6, Chattanooga 2. The committee had proceeded with the feeling that its duties were both important and delicate. It was felt that a larger city than Athens should be chosen. The University of Tennessee at Knoxville, which was firmly established, detracted from that city's eligibility for a new educational venture. These reasons, added to Chattanooga's natural advantages, resulted in its selection.

The action of the location committee was good news for the people of Chattanooga. During all the maneuverings in and out of conferences, its citizens had been carefully watching developments, seeking opportunities to aid in bringing the institution to their city. The press gave repeated encouragement, holding that Chattanooga needed "a college of the first-class worse than she needs more railroads." Early in October, 1881, the agitation had crystallized in a citizens' meeting, which was presided over by the mayor. A committee was selected to suggest suitable local sites for a college, and another appointed to solicit funds. Other meetings followed. The civic-conscious residents emphasized what the school could do for the progress, development and growth of the community; the press pulled

a strong oar in support of the financial campaign. Visits of the officers of the Freedmen's Aid Society lent unofficial encouragement. Although interest subsided somewhat in 1882, developments in the Holston Conference of that year were eagerly watched. Its action brought renewed enthusiasm.

When the location committee of the co-operating conferences met in Chattanooga, a meeting of leading citizens was held to express the interest of the people in the project and to state the advantages offered by the community. The *Chattanooga Times* in an outspoken spirit, typical of the day, took issue with journals of other eligible places in regard to the selection of the town where the university would be built.

After the location committee had recommended Chattanooga, a petition of leading citizens was handed to H. Clay Evans, president of the Iron, Coal and Manufacturers Association, requesting the calling of a meeting of interested people "to take immediate action in reference to a site and donations for the University, which it is now possible to have located here." The petition continued, "In nothing is Chattanooga so far behind neighboring cities as in her educational advantages, and the hearty co-operation of our people in this enterprise is most earnestly solicited." A mass meeting was called for the evening of April 19, 1883.

New committees were selected at this meeting "to solicit land, money and other donations." During the summer frequent visits were made by the church officials. When the final decision, locating the institution at Chattanooga was announced by the Freedmen's Aid Society, a sum of fifteen thousand dollars had been raised by the townspeople and was donated to the Society to help finance the cost of the project.

Eleven years of planning had been necessary to bring the idea of a central university this far. Devoted labor in conference and committee had secured the support of the national organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the vision Chattanooga had held of a college in their community. But in arriving at this co-operation the seeds had been planted for a bitter rivalry between the supporters of the Chattanooga institution and those of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University at Athens.

CHAPTER 3

"A Light Upon a Hill"

Immediately after the decision was made to locate the university at Chattanooga, a new local committee was named to assist in the choice of a definite site for the campus. While this group was examining suitable properties, architects under the supervision of the Freedman's Aid Society were devising blueprints for the building. It was also necessary to secure a charter from the State of Tennessee and to select a Board of Trustees, which would represent both the local interests and those of the Church. Such matters and the construction of the physical plant were to occupy three years before the original idea could be transformed into a functioning institution.

Late in July, 1883, it was announced that the Sheffield property had been purchased as the site for the university. This property, secured at a cost of \$31,000, was on a high hill on McCallie Avenue, eight blocks from the center of the business district. It contained approximately thirteen acres of ground and was particularly well adapted to the purpose. From it there were admirable views of the territory dominated by Look-out Mountain on the south, Missionary Ridge on the east, and Raccoon Mountain and Walden's Ridge on the west and northwest. It stood about halfway between the historical Cameron Hill, from which artillery of the contending armies—for it had been held by both—had fired, and Orchard Knob, the hill from which General Grant, surrounded by his staff and subordinate generals, had watched the taking of Missionary Ridge on a hazy November day just twenty years before.

The contract for the building was awarded to Adams Brothers of Chattanooga on January 18, 1884. It was estimated to cost \$40,000. Less than a month later ground was broken and the site was prepared for building activities. Such an occasion, culminating, as it did, years of effort, was an important one and deserved the celebration it was given.

"As early as two o'clock yesterday afternoon," the *Chattanooga Times* reported on the morning of February 7, 1884, "a knot of people could be seen assembled on the eminence just beyond the Hill School House, and

crowds were seen wending their way to the same locality. By 2:30 P.M. the hill was covered, many coming out in carriages, but the large majority on foot. Several hundred children animated the scene, but among the assembly could be seen the wealth and intelligence of the city. The occasion was the ceremonies attending the location of the Methodist University."

Before the first stake could be driven, there was discussion of the proper place for the building. It was undoubtedly a strange sight to see dignified gentlemen, lay and cloth, earnestly engaged with surveyors' tapes in an effort to find the most suitable spot. Finally agreement was reached and Bishop Isaac Wiley, present as one of the representatives of the Church, was chosen to initiate the enterprise. Although Bishop Wiley's main interest was in work in China, his zeal for the missionary activities of the Church prompted his choice for this honor. He placed the stake and, while holding it on the spot, "raised his eyes to Heaven and invoked the blessings of God on the enterprise," after which he struck the stake three blows and drove it firmly into the ground.

After the stake was placed, Bishop Wiley grasped a shovel and removed the first earth. It was then the turn of Dr. Rust to take the ceremonial shovel. He was followed by the local dignitaries, among them Mayor Hugh Whiteside, Circuit Judge D. C. Trewwhitt, Superintendent of Schools Henry D. Wyatt, M. J. O'Brien, president of Chattanooga Iron, Coal and Manufacturers' Association, and John P. Long, who had lived in Ross' Landing before the Indian Removal and thus was one of Chattanooga's oldest residents.

Actual construction did not start until the following November. It was not completed until the spring of 1886, when the building was turned over as a finished structure to the college authorities. The architecture was typical of the period, and was variously described in articles in the local newspapers as "an admixture of Queen Anne and Gothic," as "French," and still again as "modified Gothic." The building faced the south fronting 125 feet on McCallie Avenue, approximately in the center of the present Quadrangle. The foundation and basement walls were of stone, and the "superstructure of brick, with stone and galvanized iron trimmings." It was an imposing building for a small community. Its five towers, above its four stories, crowned the height of College Hill, and dominated the eastward view from the center of town.

As it was the only building planned, every phase of university life was

provided for in its five floors. The dining hall and kitchen shared the basement with science laboratories and the boiler-room. The first floor, which was reached from the outside after scaling what appeared to be a mountain of stairs, was given over to administrative offices and classrooms. The Chapel took up a large proportion of the second and third floors. The remainder of the second floor was given to apartments for the faculty, except for two large rooms which were planned to serve as a library and a museum. Thirty-nine dormitory rooms were provided on the third and fourth floors. Those in the east wing were to be occupied by girls, while the west wing was for the boys. These two sections were separated by the gallery of the Chapel on the third floor, and on the fourth by three rooms, used by the music faculty and as meeting places for the literary societies.

The building was to be affectionately known as "Old Main" to generations of students. It was the largest and most impressive building many of them had ever seen, and represented opportunity and a glimpse of a new world to them. Some of this idea was caught by a *Chattanooga Times* reporter, who, after viewing the building by night, wrote, "This Institution is a light set upon a hill, in a literal as well as figurative sense. It is lighted throughout with gas, and when it is illuminated in the evening, it is truly a light upon a hill, a thing of real beauty."

The figurative sense implied in this statement, the value of the institution to the development of the community and the area, was the thing which had inspired the zeal of those who had worked for its accomplishment. They did not consider their labors done, however, with the completion of the physical plant. They were willing to obligate themselves for the responsibilities of the operation of the school. So we find among the twenty-eight names signed to the application for a charter, which was filed on June 24, 1886, sixteen Chattanoogaans. These founders of the institution were also to comprise the first Board of Trustees.

The Chattanoogaans were among the most prominent citizens of the community. General John T. Wilder had been influential in the development of Chattanooga industry and was probably its best known promoter. Judge David M. Key had come to Chattanooga before the Civil War, in which he commanded a regiment in the Confederate Army. He was the best known of its citizens nationally. After occupying important positions on the local bench, he was appointed Postmaster General of the United States by President Hayes, the only Southerner in the Cabinet. In 1886,

he was serving as judge of the Federal District Court in the Chattanooga area.

J. W. Adams, an architect and contractor, served in both capacities in the construction of "Old Main." D. E. Rees was a banker, the vice-president of the Third National Bank. J. F. Loomis and A. J. Gahagan were associated together in the lumbering industry and the manufacture of furniture. H. C. Beck was a county official, then serving his fourth term as Register of Hamilton County. Creed F. Bates was a practicing attorney. Samuel D. Wester was a commission merchant. Two physicians, Joseph H. Van Deman and John R. Rathmell, were among the petitioners.

The three other Chattanoogaans deserve greater mention. They were to set a pattern of loyal service to the institution which continued through succeeding generations. Captain H. S. Chamberlain was an ex-Federal Army officer, who had played an important part in the industrial development of the area. In addition to serving as officer of several large plants, Captain Chamberlain was then vice president of the First National Bank. He was to become the second president of the Board of Trustees and served twenty-five years in that capacity before his death in 1916, when he was succeeded as trustee by his son, Morrow Chamberlain. In 1933, Mr. Chamberlain was elected to the position his father held so long and still serves as president of the board. Thus, in these two generations of a single family, the whole history of the University of Chattanooga is covered.

David Woodworth, manager of a local tannery in 1886, was to be followed as a trustee by his son, C. N. Woodworth, who also served during an important period of the institution's history as chairman of the Executive Committee. C. N. Woodworth's son, Edwin C. Woodworth, an alumnus of the institution, followed him, in turn, and is a member of the present Board.

Dr. John J. Manker was a Methodist clergyman who served the institution in many ways, none, however, of more importance than the example he was to set his children and grandchildren. He was trustee, administrative officer and faculty member of the University. He actively solicited funds for its upbuilding. To him, more than any other person, is due the credit for the preservation of the early history of the institution, particularly concerning the attempts to organize and establish it. He brought to the college the interest of his son-in-law, John A. Patten, its greatest single benefactor, who served for more than two decades as a

trustee. His daughter, Mrs. Edith Manker Patten, succeeded her husband and was an active and interested member of the Board for 24 years. Their son-in-law, Alexander Guerry, as the administrative head of the institution, was to bring it successfully through one of its most critical periods. Two of their sons, D. Manker Patten and Lupton Patten, were to serve as trustees and, again emulating their grand-parent, for a period as faculty members in their time.

Associated with the local founding fathers in the petition for a charter were fourteen representatives from the Church, among them two residing in Chattanooga, the Reverend T. C. Carter, editor of the *Methodist Advocate* of Chattanooga, and the Reverend T. C. Warner, who held a local charge. Bishop J. M. Walden, whose election and consecration had occurred in 1884, and Dr. Richard S. Rust were officials of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Two others were Captain William Rule, editor of the *Knoxville Journal*, and Alvin Hawkins, who had been governor of the state from 1881 to 1883. The rest were clergymen and represented the co-operating conferences: the Reverend J. W. Mann of Knoxville; the Reverend W. H. Rogers of Stampers, Virginia; the Reverend James Mitchell, Atlanta; the Reverend E. H. Vaughan, Roanoke, Virginia; the Reverend J. L. Freeman, Walnut Grove, Alabama; and the Reverend J. D. Roberson, Bakersville, N. C. Bishop Walden was elected president of the board and held the position until 1889.

The charter incorporating Chattanooga University was granted July 8, 1886. In succinct legal style, it states the purposes and objectives of the institution. These were, the first sentence of the charter reads, "the support of a literary and scientific undertaking as a University in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, for the general diffusion of knowledge, with power to confer degrees, etc." It further states: "The powers of said corporation shall also be to keep and maintain any, all and every department of a university in the property owned and held for that purpose . . . on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by" the Freedmen's Aid Society and the Board of Trustees.

The charter set up the regulations to control the make-up of the board, which was to be the governing body of the institution. The majority were to be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three were to be elected by the Holston Conference, and two each by the Virginia, Blue Ridge, Georgia, Alabama, and Central Tennessee Conferences. The others were all to be chosen by the Freedmen's Aid Society, the president and

corresponding secretary of which were to sit as ex-officio members, as was the president of the faculty of the institution. When the alumni reached a total of forty, they were also to have representation on the board. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was to consist of ten members, with at least seven being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The president and corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society and the president of the University were again to be ex-officio members.

There was the usual reversionary clause in the charter, providing that in the event the property should not be used for the purposes stated, it was to revert to the Freedmen's Aid Society. This was repeated in a document which was discovered in the files of the University. It is undated, except for the year, 1886, but is headed "An Agreement between the Freedmen's Aid Society . . . and the Chattanooga University. . . ." This contract sets out the specific details of management based upon the general principles stated in the charter, and was necessary to co-ordinate the interests of the local institution and those of the national organization.

There were six parts to this document. The first stated that the Chattanooga University could use and occupy the property so long as there was agreement, and that the arrangement could not be terminated without a year's notice in writing. Second, the income of the institution was to be administered by the board which was to make an annual report to the Freedmen's Aid Society, although the latter was to approve any extraordinary expenditure. Third, the officers and faculty were to be appointed by the Society, although subject to the approval of the board. Their salaries were to be fixed by the University authorities and approved by the Society, which obligated itself to make up any deficit. Fourth, all endowment funds were to be under the "control and management" of the Society, which obligated itself, however, to transfer its right in the property to the University whenever the latter secured sufficient endowment to maintain itself, provided it refunded to the Society all the money the latter had expended. The fifth and sixth sections provide that should the contract be terminated, all rights reverted to the Freedmen's Aid Society, and that the Society would not be responsible for any obligations incurred without its approval.

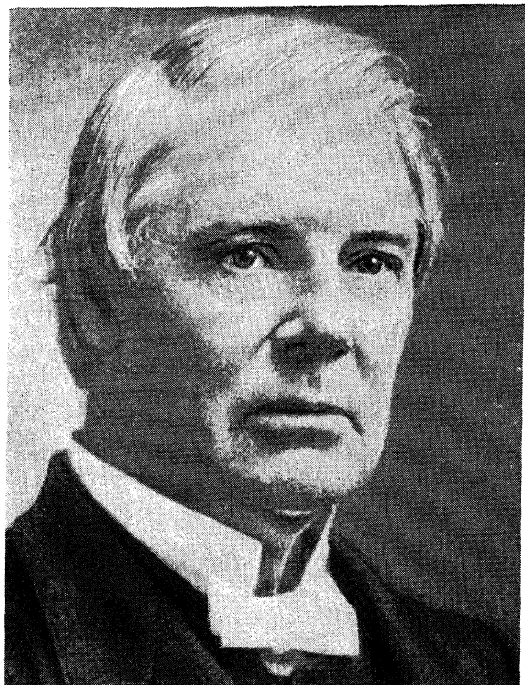
Inasmuch as the *Chattanooga Times* of May 13, 1886, states that the president of the Chattanooga University had been selected, it would appear obvious that this undated agreement which sets out the terms

under which the officers and faculty of the institution were to be appointed must have been effected before the charter was granted.¹ In accordance with its provisions, the Freedmen's Aid Society invited the Reverend George P. Mains, of Brooklyn, to become the first president of the Chattanooga University. On May 7, 1886, he wrote a letter to the *Methodist Advocate* which implied his acceptance and stated his educational policy and philosophy. When he met with Dr. Rust to consider the selection of a faculty and to arrange for the opening of the University, an unfortunate difference developed between the two, which resulted in Dr. Mains refusing the appointment.

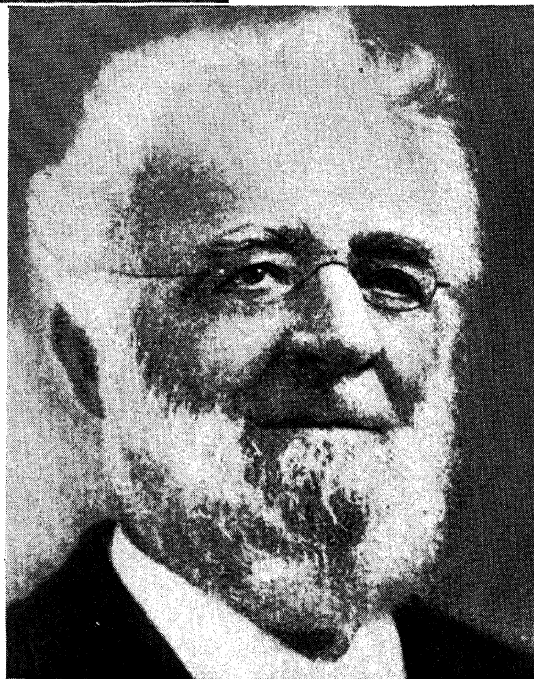
On July 26th the selection of Edward Samuel Lewis as acting president and dean of the college was confirmed by the Board of Trustees. The Reverend Dr. Lewis was born in Natick, Massachusetts, in 1855. Although his thirty-one years made him appear young for the position, he had had splendid preparation and wide experience. He graduated from Boston University, where he also received his Master's degree. As an undergraduate he earned membership in Phi Beta Kappa and was graduated with honors. He served as professor at Cincinnati Wesleyan College before going to Little Rock University, where he was president for the four years before coming to Chattanooga. As Little Rock University was the Freedmen's Aid Society's institution for work among the whites west of the Mississippi, the officials responsible for his selection at Chattanooga were well familiar with him and the quality of his work.

Dr. Lewis' youth and scholarly attainments appeared a good omen for the years ahead. He buckled down immediately to his great tasks of devising a curriculum and organizing a faculty. To Chattanooga, it appeared that the successful conclusion of their years of effort to establish the institution was within their grasp.

¹ The minutes of the Trustees and other early records of the institution were destroyed in a fire in 1897. It is necessary sometimes to rely upon fragmentary evidence. This undated agreement is an instance. As the procedures outlined were followed, it was obviously accepted and put in force, but there is now no way to determine when. The *Chattanooga Times*, which has always been active in its interest in the institution, has proved of material assistance in reconstructing this period.



BISHOP JAMES M. WALDEN



DR. RICHARD S. RUST

CHAPTER 4

Opening Days

On August 8, 1886, the first advertisement of Chattanooga University appeared in the newspapers. It was an elaborate affair, headed by a striking illustration of the new building. It contained pertinent information for prospective students. They were told the school would open September 15th with a full corps of teachers. Courses were being arranged for the various departments. Expenses were explained in detail and each boarding student was warned to bring "towels and napkins, and each young lady should be provided with umbrella, waterproof and over-shoes."

The advertisement was supported by a news story, which stated the advantages of Chattanooga as a location and of the school as an educational institution. "It proposes," the story reads, "to furnish first class accommodations and facilities at the lowest possible cost. . . . It aims to combine the best advantages of collegiate culture and training with the comfort and watch care of the Christian Home, by having the professors and their families live in the institution with the students."

When this newspaper publicity appeared, there was much to be done before the institution was prepared to begin work. Only five members of the faculty including the president had been appointed. Four of these five met on the morning of September 2nd at the First Methodist Episcopal Church for a preliminary faculty meeting. Acting President Lewis presided and Professor Wilford Caulkins was chosen as secretary. Dr. J. J. Manker, who was also a member of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Mary M. Presnell completed the group.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Manker and then proceeded to the business of planning courses, hours of study, entrance requirements and such matters, which was to occupy the faculty until the opening of school. In the intervening two weeks, other members of the faculty arrived. Deliberations were consequently prolonged as each new member had to be advised of the progress made and given the opportunity to offer suggestions. Final plans for the curriculum called for three

general divisions of the institution: the academic department, the college of liberal arts, both of which were co-educational, and the school of theology.

The academic department, which was devised to prepare students for the college, was arranged with fixed curricula leading to corresponding courses in the college. Three degrees were offered in the latter: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Bachelor of Science. Each of these had a rigidly fixed program of courses with stated entrance requirements. Candidates for admission to the freshman class of what was called the classical course, which led to the B.A. degree, were examined in English, Latin, Greek, mathematics, science (which for some reason included civil government) and history, including that of the Church. Candidates for admission to the freshman class for the other two degrees could substitute for Greek, "one year's work in English classics and one in French or German."

The curriculum for the B.A. candidate included: two years each of Latin and Greek, two years of French or German, four quarters of natural science (chemistry, physics, geology and astronomy, each required for one quarter), three quarters of English literature, two quarters of the history of philosophy, two of psychology, and one each of rhetoric, logic, ethics, art criticism, history of civilization, political economy, with three quarters of work in religion completing the program.

The programs for the Ph.B. and B.S. candidates were equally fixed, but consisted of only three years work, the junior year being dropped in both. Inasmuch as the senior year in all three were virtually the same (the only change being the substitution of a quarter's work in rhetoric for one in psychology, which was moved to the second year, in the program of the B.S. candidates), whatever variances occurred were in the first two years. Both of these degrees required two years of Latin, and German was also required for the Ph.B. student but not of the B.S. candidate. Two years of mathematics were required in both. The scientific course required two quarters each of chemistry and physics, and one each of mineralogy, biology, zoology and botany, whereas in the Ph.B. curriculum only one quarter each of geology and astronomy and two of physics were listed as requisites. One quarter of English literature was required of Ph.B. candidates but not of those for a B.S.

The catalog states no admission requirements for the school of theology other than that "candidates for admission must present their credentials

as licentiates or satisfactory testimonial from the proper officers or authorities of their respective Churches that they are suitable persons to be admitted to a course of study in preparation for Holy Orders." However, the school authorities did assert that the course of three years, leading to a B.D. degree, required for its successful prosecution, "a previous course in collegiate training."

For those without the advantage of previous collegiate experience, a "Biblical Course" was provided. This course, the catalog explained, offered special advantages to candidates for the ministry who could not spend seven years in school. It provided for one year's work in academic studies, and followed this "with a careful selection in higher English branches, general and church history, theology in its several departments, together with three years' systematic study in the English Bible itself."

In addition to these three regular divisions, instruction was offered in the fields of music and art for those wishing to take advantage of it, although the catalog shows no provision for credit for any such work to apply toward a degree. Piano-forte, pipe organ, voice harmony and theory were the offerings of the music department. There were two lessons a week of forty-five minutes each in the fields chosen by the student. Further, there was provision for a question and answer class in musical theory, which, obviously to prevent the embarrassment of the ignorant student, was on an anonymous basis, a box being provided for the questions.

The art department occupied but a small space in the catalog. No class hours are given, although instruction was announced for "drawing, crayon, portraiture, water-color, lustre, oil, and china painting." There is a bit of modern salesmanship in the brief description, for it goes on to say: "The pencil and brush are not only implements of an elegant accomplishment, but of a practical art. In this day of universal ornamentation, the designer's skill finds wide scope; and the paths of industrial art are open both to men and women." It is interesting that only in this field of aesthetics does the mundane note of vocational value enter into the discussion of college training.

Tuition charges were low even for the period. A note in the catalog reads: "The Methodist Episcopal Church, in the maintenance of this University, is making it possible to secure superior advantages at rates within the reach of any youth of health and energy." The fees for students attending the academic and collegiate departments were \$10 per quarter

or \$30 a year. Theological students and the children of all ministers engaged in regular pastoral work were entitled to free tuition. Special fees, ranging from ten to twenty dollars per term were charged for courses in the art and music departments. Board was furnished at \$2 per week and room rent, which included heat and light, amounted to fifty cents weekly.

"The very inclement weather" of September 15th, as it was described in the *Chattanooga Times* the next day, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the group which gathered for the first Matriculation Day. One hundred and eighteen students were on hand when the Chapel doors opened at nine o'clock in the morning. Dr. Rust led the faculty in, accompanied by the Reverend Jonathan W. Bachman, the beloved pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, the Reverend T. C. Warner, member of the Board of Trustees and clergyman of the First Methodist Church, and the Reverend G. C. Mankin, minister in charge of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church (South). These gentlemen took places on the platform with the faculty.

Dr. Warner opened the ceremony with a prayer and was followed by Dr. Rust, who read the third chapter of Proverbs and then made a few remarks. "All the circumstances surrounding this opening day," he said, "are very encouraging and gratifying. The building is beautiful and splendidly adapted to its uses, the location is among the most beautiful, the rooms are beautiful, and I know my young friends will pardon me if I say that their occupants are beautiful. There is no more interesting and important day for any undertaking than the opening, and we feel that this one is made doubly interesting because of the gratifying outlook which it promises.

"It was an interesting day when this institution was established, and the work of building it has been watched with interest, although difficulties have beset the work, step by step in the progress. But the labor prospered and we stand here today to see it completed and ready to be occupied. Everything is propitious. This is called a university. We have named the child ahead. We call it Chattanooga University, not for any individual, but for a young, thriving, enterprising, zealous city, and let us hope that the same zeal and energy that had made the city for which it is named what it is will make this institution a thriving, energetic and zealous power in the cause of education.

"This institution is intended for education in the broadest sense of the

word. Education, physical and intellectual and moral, thorough and accurate development throughout. In the physical development, physiology, chemistry, elocution and kindred studies will play a part. The intellectual culture will be broad and thorough. God will be recognized in this place of learning. Our motto will be: God first, last and all the time. We do not propose to give prominence to any particular religious denomination. We mean to give religious training to all.

"Now in a few weeks we are to have a dedicatory service. For that reason no addresses will be delivered on this occasion. But I wish to introduce to you your professors."

One by one he called the members of the faculty forward from their chairs and presented them. First was Acting President Lewis, who was also to serve as professor of mental science. Then, in the following order, the Reverend J. J. Manker, D.D., dean of the school of theology; Frank Adams, director of the department of music; the Reverend W. W. Hooper, A.M., professor of natural sciences; Wilford Caulkins, A.M., professor of ancient languages; E. A. Robertson, A.B., instructor in mathematics; the Reverend Robert Steudel, instructor in modern languages; and Mrs. Mary M. Presnell, M.E.L., professor of English literature and preceptress.

When the introductions were concluded, Dr. Lewis made a few remarks, in which he explained some of the details of operation, and gave directions for matriculation which was to follow. Dr. Rust then dismissed the assembly with prayer and the students proceeded to classrooms for the first formal registration.

The optimism evidenced by Dr. Rust in his remarks on the opening day was confirmed in the month which elapsed between it and the dedicatory exercises. The student body steadily grew. On Dedication Day, October 25, there were 175 students, as 57 had matriculated since the opening session. Every room in the dormitory was occupied and several students had been forced to seek living quarters elsewhere. These facts were noted with extreme interest by Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, of New Orleans, one of the church dignitaries who came for the ceremonies. In an interview he told a reporter for the *Chattanooga Times*: "Nothing succeeds like success. Chattanooga has proved to have been so fortunate a place for the location of the college, and has responded so generously to its support that before the school is two months old we stand in absolute need of new buildings.

"I am of the opinion that at least \$150,000 should be expended at just as early a date as possible in erecting two large, commodious new buildings and enlarging the sphere of usefulness. There is nothing like taking an enterprise of this kind at the flood tide of its success and pushing it vigorously. I believe that with the aid of the *Times* in letting the people know the marvelous success of the institution and the promising future in store for it, the money for the needed improvements can be readily raised, and I trust it will be. It would be a proud thing not only for the school but Chattanooga and the whole country contiguous. It would be worth more to your city financially than almost any manufacturing concern you have got, and would yield more profitably to the city at large than any furnace you could have."

The recommendation of Bishop Mallalieu met with universal approval. The huge sum, as compared to the amount originally raised, to be expended in the expansion of the institution, created no misgivings in the minds of Chattanoogaans. They had grown accustomed in the intervening months to talking in terms of large values. The town was in the midst of a speculative land boom in the fall of 1886, and the extreme optimism of that sort of circumstance possessed its people. They did not consider what was taking place as a boom in its typical sense, but conceived it a consequence of a natural and inevitable growth. Chattanooga's values, however inflated they might appear to others, were built on a sound basis to Chattanoogaans. The iron industry was continuing to expand, and the population had grown to 36,903 people. That it should continue to grow was beyond question. The period of the late 1860's was dominated by optimism, which by the mid-'eighties had grown virtually to hysteria.

The formal dedicatory exercises had been delayed to coincide with the annual meeting of the Holston Conference. This was held in Athens and was concluded in time for the attending delegates and church dignitaries to reach Chattanooga for the ceremonies. Unfortunately the special train which brought them was delayed, so the exercises were postponed from 2:30 to 4 P.M. Despite this, a large and enthusiastic crowd was on hand. Every seat was filled, according to the account in the *Chattanooga Times* the next day, and a large group were standing, when those who were to participate in the ceremonies took their seats on the Chapel rostrum.

There were quite a number of them, among them representatives of the Freedmen's Aid Society, the co-operating conferences, and the local mem-

bers of the Board of Trustees. The meeting was opened with a hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." This was followed by the reading of the 96th Psalm by President John F. Spence of Grant Memorial University, the new name for the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. The Reverend W. M. Haskell offered prayer, and the audience then joined in singing "America."

Bishop John M. Walden, president of the Freedmen's Aid Society, was the principal speaker. His stooped, stocky figure was nevertheless a commanding one. He spoke forcefully with his usual emphasis upon factual detail. He opened his address with an historical reconstruction of the moves leading to the establishment of the institution. He paid tribute to those pioneers of the Holston Conference "who fully appreciated the importance of higher education under Christian auspices" and agitated consequently for the establishment of a "central university." "In view of these definite and repeated utterances," Bishop Walden told the representatives of the Conference, "we deemed it eminently fitting that you should be invited as a body to attend the dedication of the institution that was projected as this central university, and I am sure that after three years of deferred hope it must be a matter of profound gratification to you to be present and witness the realization of so grand an ideal."

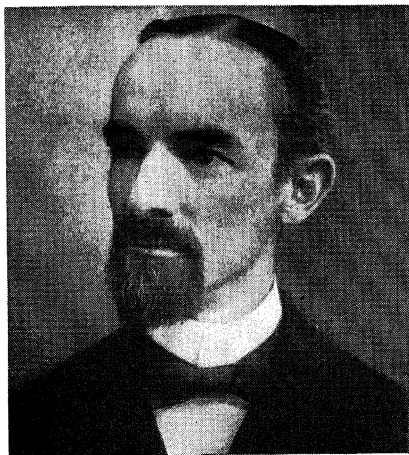
The major portion of Bishop Walden's address was devoted to the question of education in the South under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society. He pointed specifically to the phrase, "and others," in the constitution of the Society which gave it the authority to conduct a program of aid to schools for whites. "There is no question," he said, "as to the constitutional and disciplinary authority of the Freedmen's Aid Society to apply a part of its funds in the creation and maintenance of schools for the benefit of our white work in the South."

He quoted a resolution passed by the General Conference of the Church in 1884 which read "that no member of any society within the church shall be excluded from public worship in any and every edifice of the denomination, and no student shall be excluded from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the church, because of race, color or previous condition of servitude." But, he pointed out, the same General Conference, in a series of resolutions approving and praising the educational work of the Society, had contained this section: "The question of separate or mixed schools we consider one of expediency which is to be left to the choice and administration of those on the ground and more

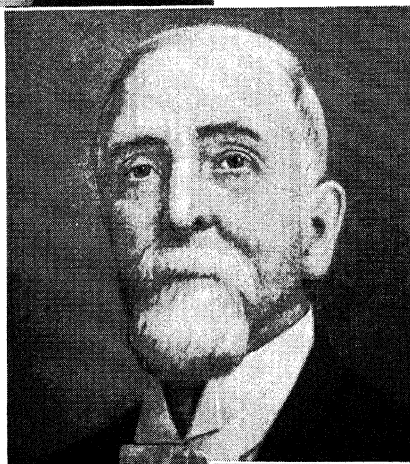
immediately concerned." He concluded with a plea that the co-operating conferences continue to work together loyally and devotedly for the success of the "Central University which the church we love has established for them."

Two announcements were then made. The first expressed regret that Dr. Richard Rust, who as secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society had played an important part in the location and construction of the school, would not deliver his scheduled address, because of the delay in starting the meeting. The other was that the building was open for inspection and it was hoped that many would "walk the spacious halls and get an idea of the comfort and commodiousness of the building."

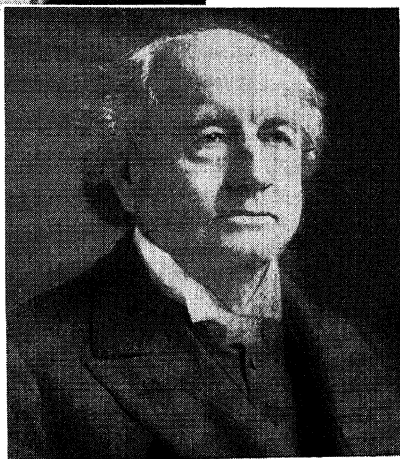
Apparently, all was well with the institution. It had a fine beginning student body, a well planned and constructed building, and the enthusiastic support of the church and Chattanooga. Unfortunately, however, disquieting rumors were already circulating to presage troublous days ahead.



DR. EDWARD S. LEWIS



DR. JOHN F. SPENCE



BISHOP ISAAC W. JOYCE

CHAPTER 5

A Vexing Problem

As Bishop Walden spoke on the day of dedication, his reasoned words were an attempt to dispose of a problem which had troubled the local people backing the enterprise from the very beginning. Further, it involved an important question of policy for the work in the South of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then occupied in re-establishing itself in territory from which it had been virtually excluded since the separation of the single Church, in 1844, into the sectional Churches. "The true theory of success, for the Methodist church in this country and at this time," a resolution passed by the Holston Conference at its session in 1879 read, "is the establishing of centers of education."

This had long been the policy of the Church, but the question of procedure had the additional complication of the races in the southern area. What should be done about them? Should there be co-education of the races in the same institution, or should there be separate schools for each? The traditional position of the Church was against the latter, but it had established a policy of furthering the education of Negroes, in schools established for them alone. Bishop Walden had made evident to the General Conference in 1880 that the constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society provided for assistance for schools for whites in the phrase "and others." This policy had been voted the approval of the Conference. So Dr. Manker had felt confident that he was expressing the will of the Church, when, in a letter to the *Chattanooga Times*, Oct. 10, 1881, he stated that the central university would be for whites.

Nevertheless, talk that the institution would be for the co-education of the races persisted. On March 3, 1883, the *Times* published a letter, signed "G. C. C.," (obviously Major G. C. Connor, ex-Confederate officer and prominent local citizen), in which it was denied that the races would be educated together at the college. The writer pointed to the fact that Little Rock University, established by the Freedmen's Aid Society as the "central university" for the territory west of the Mississippi had only white students, and that any institution established in Chattanooga must

adopt a similar policy if it wished any local support. He said that he had worked hard to assist the establishment of the institution in Chattanooga and "had been told all along it was for whites exclusively." He was willing to work equally hard, he pointed out in another letter to the editor, for an institution for the education of Negroes, should the Church wish to establish one in Chattanooga, but he could not accept the idea of "mixed education."

In expressing this attitude, Major Connor evidently spoke for a large portion of his fellow-townsmen. He was not completely right in his interpretation of the situation at Little Rock. In that city, the Methodist Church had established Philander Smith College for the education of Negroes and the Little Rock University for white students. At Chattanooga there was but the single institution. If the issue were to be raised about "mixed education," it logically would be here. He was right, however, and in this he had followed the lead of Dr. Manker, in pointing to the fact that by establishing the two schools in Little Rock, one for whites, the other for Negroes, the Church had apparently accepted and endorsed the idea of segregation.

It is evident that this program was not satisfactory to certain elements of the Church. On April 10, 1883, a news story appeared on the front page of the *Chattanooga Times* about the action of a New England conference which passed a resolution insisting that the Church oppose "the baleful and anti-scriptural spirit of caste" evidenced in the segregation of the Negroes. On the same day, another letter from "G. C. C." was published, revealing some correspondence he had had with the office of Bishop Warren in Atlanta. Inasmuch as the bishop was out of town, a Reverend Mr. Thayer replied, saying the bishop had no intention "of forcing the whites and blacks to go together, for the simple reason he is wise enough to see it cannot be done in the present unsettled condition of society. . . ." The letter contained, however, an expression of hope "that the day will come when the spirit of Christ shall be shed abroad that color shall not bar a fellow Christian from privileges."

These evidences of opposition to the idea of the segregation of the races disturbed the local people working for the establishment of the school. They wished an unmistakable "YES or NO answer," as the editorial writer of the *Times* said in commenting upon the matter; "let us know just what our people are called to assist in, and then there can be no charge of deception or bad faith at the end."

Dr. Manker replied the following day. There was no doubt in his mind. "If the Methodist Episcopal Church," he wrote the *Times*, "establishes an institution here, as proposed and hoped, it will not be a mixed school, but a school for whites." This was satisfactory to the editor of the *Times*, who said editorially that Dr. Manker's letter "settled all questions," and that "the record of the Methodist Episcopal Church on this matter is such as to convince the most incredulous that its authorities do not intend to embark in a chaotic attempt to find the public sentiment, equally well defined among whites and colored people, on the 'mixing' hobby, in their colleges."

Thus the matter rested until the reports of the General Conference of the Church, held in May, 1884, reached Chattanooga. Again, the Church seemed to take an equivocal stand upon the question. It approved in principle the idea that the institution to be established at Chattanooga should be for whites, but a few days later it reiterated its position that no one should be excluded from its churches or schools "for reasons of race, color or previous condition of servitude." This, according to the *Times* of May 30th, "created no little sensation" in Chattanooga. A reporter was sent to interview Dr. Manker about the matter as soon as he returned to the city. Dr. Manker had participated in the discussions of the Conference and was himself the author of the resolutions adopted by the Conference approving local autonomy in the matter of the education of the races. Dr. Manker explained that one was on an abstract question of rights—to provide, as far as possible, "a fair and equal opportunity in church and school accommodation" for all members. The other dealt specifically with the "policy and management of schools in the South. . . ."

It was this background of controversy and indecision which gave pertinence to Bishop Walden's dedicatory address on October 25, 1886. Undoubtedly, in Bishop Walden's mind as well as in the minds of other Church authorities, there was no question about the position of the Church on the matter at issue, but there were many misgivings still among the local supporters of the institution. On Matriculation Day, two Negroes had made written application for admission to the school and three others had made verbal application to Acting President Lewis. Thus the question was removed from theoretical discussion and the Church and institution were confronted with the necessity to make a decision based upon actuality.

Dr. Manker, acting in his capacities as trustee and faculty member,

attempted to dissuade the applicants, who, however, refused to withdraw and insisted upon an early decision. The faculty met to consider the applications and, upon motion of Dr. Manker, referred the "entire question" to the Executive Committee of the trustees. Their action apparently satisfied the *Times*, which said editorially there was no need to be disturbed as the applications had been placed on the table and would remain there. The next agitation came from an entirely new source. The *Holston Methodist*, an official publication for the area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, could not resist the opportunity to enlarge upon the embarrassment of its "northern brethren," as it termed them. The *Baptist Reflector*, however, took up the cudgels in defense of the Chattanooga University and the Northern Methodists.

Thus the affair stood as a public issue when Bishop Walden in his Dedicatory Address attempted to re-state the Church's position as it had developed in discussions of education in the South. Three weeks before, though, what would at first appear to be a purely personal incident occurred. This was to be enlarged by local and national comment into an acute and dangerous issue because it involved other racial attitudes in addition to those already precipitated. On October 5th, one of the members of the faculty, Professor Wilford Caulkins, of Chattanooga University had gone into the bookstore under the management of Dr. T. C. Carter. According to one story, Dr. Carter attempted to introduce a colored minister, the Reverend B. H. Johnson, to Mr. Caulkins, who refused to acknowledge the introduction.

Though this circumstance did not reach public knowledge in Chattanooga until December 30th, with the publication of a news story in the *Times*, it was brought immediately to the attention of Bishop Walden when he arrived in the city the morning of October 25th. In his capacity as president of the Freedmen's Aid Society, he called a meeting of the members of the executive committee of the Society who were present for the dedication exercises to investigate the difficulty. At this meeting Dr. Rust, secretary of the Society, was directed to see those involved and discover the facts. If he found that the reports were true, he was directed to bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Trustees of the University and to request the resignation of Professor Caulkins.

No final decision was made until December 28th, although in the meantime an investigation had been undertaken by Bishop Walden who inter-

viewed all the individuals concerned, and the committee held several meetings to discuss the matter. The committee gave as its opinion that Professor Caulkins had refused or failed to acknowledge the introduction by shaking the hand of the Reverend Mr. Johnson. They condemned him for this lack of courtesy, which they interpreted as evidencing a sentiment, "either inimical or prejudicial to the colored people," and asked the trustees of the University, recognizing the authority granted in the charter to that body to employ or discharge members of the faculty, to secure his resignation.

The account in the *Times* brought the issue to the attention of Chattanooga, generally. It reprinted along with its own comments an article which had appeared in the *New York Independent*, a prominent liberal journal of the period. The story, as given in the periodical, was exaggerated and created national curiosity in the circumstance. Professor Caulkins, the *Independent* said, had put his hand behind him, when the Reverend Mr. Johnson extended his, and exclaimed loudly, "No!" The *Times* felt that the affair had been unjustly presented so sent its reporters to interview the three men who had participated in the incident.

Dr. Carter said the account in the *Independent* was virtually correct. Professor Caulkins denied that he had refused the introduction, although he admitted he might have been careless in the matter. He had gone into the bookstore, which was also the printing office of the *Methodist Advocate*, to read a proof. He saw Dr. Carter talking to a colored man at his desk, and when Dr. Carter introduced him, he did not refuse to shake hands, but acknowledged the introduction by saying, "Good evening, Mr. Johnson." He denied that he had any feeling about shaking hands with a colored man, particularly one who was a minister of his church, although he admitted being opposed to social relations between blacks and whites.

The Reverend B. H. Johnson was pastor of the Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church of Chattanooga. Strangely enough, the two Negroes, who had made written application to matriculate at Chattanooga University, were his parishioners. When he was approached by the reporter, he brought out two letters, one he had received from Dr. Rust, the other, his reply. His letter said that he had extended his hand, but Mr. Caulkins had placed his behind his back. He went on to say, however, that Dr. Manker and Professor Caulkins had called on him, that Professor Caulkins had

said that he regretted what had occurred, that he was not prejudiced against colored people, and wished "to reconcile" the matter inasmuch as the growing agitation might damage the Church.

"I told him," Mr. Johnson said to the reporter, "that while I felt mortified, I had made no public mention of it so that it would not hurt him or the mother church. I was sorry that it had occurred, and was willing to accept his statement in good faith, and would do nothing unkind to him. The interview was satisfactory to all parties concerned, and I should have thought or said nothing more of the matter, except for the inquiries I have received."

There is no way now to determine how this small, personal incident leaked out and became a matter of national importance. All those concerned denied they had given it publicity, or even called it to the attention of the officials of the Freedmen's Aid Society. It was to deal a crippling blow to the supporters of Chattanooga University, even though their enthusiasm had survived the apparently larger issue of the attempted matriculation by Negroes. However, the latter had not been completely resolved, and it was to become a much more inflammable and difficult problem because of the publicity attending the Caulkins-Johnson incident.

As the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees was deliberating upon the matter of the applications from Negroes at the opening of the school, more applications from Negroes were received, this time from "colored persons residing in Athens, Tennessee." They wished to enter at the beginning of the second term. The action of the Executive Committee, adopted January 4, 1887, was unequivocal. ". . . we deem it inexpedient," the resolution of the committee read, "to admit colored students to the University, and that the Faculty be instructed to administer accordingly."

On January 9th, the Board of Trustees of the University met to consider the matter of Professor Caulkins' resignation. It decided to refer the issue to the Freedmen's Aid Society for further consideration. That group refused to rescind its former action, so the local board held another meeting January 18th, when by a "decisive vote," it decided to retain Professor Caulkins as a member of the faculty. Obviously the local board felt that it would not be sustained by the managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society, so a movement was initiated to raise funds to purchase the institution and thus put it entirely under local jurisdiction. "It is the only

way," a news story in the *Times* of February 9th reads, "to avoid embarrassment on the color question."

Although such a movement was impracticable, due to inability to raise the necessary money in the community, the action of the Freedmen's Aid Society of February 24th forestalled any attempt. In a meeting of the Board of Managers which began on February 22nd, the whole matter of Chattanooga University was re-examined. Their action was given in a series of resolutions. They expressed disapproval of the refusal of the Chattanooga University to accept Negro students "for the reason assigned" and again demanded the resignation of Professor Caulkins. That they expected immediate compliance with both demands is shown by the concluding statement which reads: "Resolved, that if the Chattanooga University fail to secure the resignation of Prof. Wilford Caulkins, to take effect at a date not later than the close of the present school term, and to so modify its action as to not to exclude from instruction in that institution, students on account of race or color: i.e., if the said University fail in either of these particulars, we hereby instruct our Executive Committee to secure by agreement, if possible, with the Trustees of the said University, the immediate termination of the contract between the Chattanooga University and the Freedmen's Aid Society; and, in case a termination of said contract be not secured by mutual agreement, in either of the contingencies named above, to notify the Trustees of the Chattanooga University, within sixty days from this 24th day of February, 1887, of the termination of the contract, as provided in the same."

Although on March 1st, the *Times* carried a story that there was much unrest among the students at the University, some of whom were preparing to leave the institution, there was nothing definite in its columns about what it called the "University muddle," until on March 25th it reported that the local board "had receded" from its previous position and had asked for Professor Caulkins' resignation. It was forthcoming that day to become effective at the end of the school year, and on the same day two members of the Board of Trustees resigned. This gave additional impetus to student withdrawals.

The first commencement was held June 8th. It was a gala occasion and there is no indication in the report in the *Times* of any trouble or portent of trouble. It had not been dismissed from the minds of the trustees, however, for in their meeting the same day, they admitted that "the general

control of the University was in the hands of the Freedmen's Aid Society." But it was hoped that the next meeting of the General Conference of the Church would take some action in the matter, "and pending that decision the present board agreed to remain in charge and conduct the institution as at present carried on."

CHAPTER 6

Consolidation

The only interpretation which can be placed upon the phrase, "as at present carried on," used by the Board of Trustees in their resolution of June 8, 1887, is that the institution would be continued as a school for whites with the hope that the General Conference in 1888 would uphold that position. The hope was not altogether unjustified. The report of the vote among the managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society had been, Chattanoogaans were told, only six in favor of the report criticising the administration of the school and four against. Although there is no evidence about the position of Dr. Rust on the matter at issue, he was in Chattanooga when the effort to purchase the institution from the Church was being made and approved publicly its being done.

The Reverend J. E. Gilbert of Indianapolis had published an article, called "remarkably sensible" by the *Chattanooga Times*, in the *New York Christian Advocate* about the circumstances involving the University. It was his idea that matters had been unduly magnified and misinterpreted in the press. Further the original responsibility lay with the Church which "had attempted to do a wise thing by an unwise method." The Church properly should undertake to assist the education of southern whites, many of whom were members of it. But schools established for that purpose should not have been placed under the Freedmen's Aid Society, which in the minds of people had come to be associated with work "devoted exclusively to the colored people. No interpretation of the constitution, no new legislation could change that conviction."

Dr. Gilbert believed that a new society, to be called Southern Educational Society, should be organized to conduct this phase of the work of the Church. There would then be none of the confusion which existed with the attempt to combine the work among Negroes with that among whites. Such plans would conform to the general practice among southern schools.

These hopeful signs, as they were interpreted by members of the Board of Trustees, were hardly satisfactory to the public, which felt that a defi-

nite expression of future policy should be made at once. One man, described in the *Times* as having been traveling "quite a good deal in the interest of the University," said there were scores of young people who wished to attend the institution but feared the admission of colored students. The conclusion of the *Times* was: "Until the question of a mixed school is settled once and for all the university cannot hope to command the patronage which it would otherwise receive."

Within a week the *Times* thought it had been answered. Dr. J. C. Hartzell, assistant secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, said in a speech that southerners were determined to hold the Negro in subordination by a system of caste, which "socially, educationally and religiously ostracises" him. He pointed to the series of incidents at Chattanooga as examples and approved the position of the Society as the "providential broaching of the most important issue now before not only the church but the nation." The *Times* followed its account of the speech with a single sentence: "This would seem to indicate that those who claim that there will be Negroes in the school have a pretty good foundation for their belief."

Later in the summer, President Lewis¹ returned from his vacation and was immediately interviewed by a *Times* reporter, who asked, "How will the color line affect the university?" Dr. Lewis' reply was that he did not know. He went on to point out that by the Church's action, the school would have to accept the application of any qualified colored student. He hoped that none would apply. The Church had schools for Negroes where there was opportunity for them to study. Furthermore, if colored students were accepted at Chattanooga, they would be ostracised and thus made unhappy, or the white students would leave and the school forced to close for lack of scholars. "Still, if they do apply," he said, "we must rest content and do the best we can." Like the trustees, he looked forward to a meeting of the General Conference which would relieve by definite action the present perplexing, equivocal circumstances.

When school began in September, 1887, the enthusiasm which had marked the opening the year before was conspicuously absent. Although no Negroes attempted to enter, the possibility kept the student body down to 104. It was particularly noticeable that the number of students from Chattanooga and Tennessee had decreased. Two months later, November 25th, the *Times* carried a news story with a headline that the school was

¹ In the second catalog Dr. Lewis is listed as president, thus implying that his position had been made permanent.

"not flourishing as it should." One of the trustees, when questioned, replied that unless the General Conference took some positive favorable action at its next meeting, he feared for the school's future.

Another factor contributing to the gloomy outlook was the sudden collapse of the boom in Chattanooga and its disastrous effect. As in any similar circumstance, it swept away paper fortunes, but its total consequences were much more far-reaching. One of the immediate causes of the collapse was the development of the extremely rich deposits of iron ore around Birmingham. This was creating a situation with which the iron business of Chattanooga was finding it impossible to compete. The town was to flounder for years before it found the basis of its modern economic structure. The tension created by the unfortunate situation developing between the institution and the Church organization was augmented by the inability of the community to give any financial support. Because of these circumstances Chattanooga was to turn away from interest in the university for a period of years.

There were some among the friends of the institution who had misgivings about any action of the General Conference of 1888 favorable to Chattanooga University, when they saw that the representatives of the Holston Conference were to be Dr. T. C. Carter and Col. H. B. Case. In an interview with a *Times* reporter, these gentlemen denied they were unfriendly to the Chattanooga institution. Mr. Case thought the school should be placed under the control of the Holston Conference and should become a university in fact as well as name. He thought the "support it would receive from 100 [graduate] students would be worth much more from the financial standpoint than the support of twice that number . . . taking primary courses of study." He went on to say, however, that the Athens school had "a hold on the people and I cannot see the policy of usurping that place for the Chattanooga University."

Dr. Carter's position is difficult to interpret in the light of his claim of friendship. He told the reporter that in the final settlement of the question the Freedmen's Aid Society had expressed his opinion exactly. Inasmuch as the immediate difficulty of the institution had been precipitated by this settlement, Dr. Carter's expression of friendship sounded peculiar to Chattanoogaans.

It was not the first time he had been suspected. It was he who had attempted to introduce Caulkins and Johnson. Then when he was interviewed by a *Times* reporter about that incident, he denied any knowledge

of who had released information to the press about it. He had then gone on, also, to state that he had written a letter to one of the papers which had defended Chattanooga University. The paper had stated that the affair had been incorrectly presented and exaggerated. In his letter, Dr. Carter had denied all this, but had said that the accounts were fundamentally correct. This statement brought a rejoinder, two days later, from Mr. Caulkins, who said he had documentary proof that Dr. Carter himself was the one who had brought the affair to public attention, inasmuch as he had discussed it with other delegates at several Church meetings. Caulkins further said that Dr. Carter had admitted doing this when he had been questioned by the committee investigating the affair. To these public charges by Mr. Caulkins, Dr. Carter made no defense.

The *Times* expressed repeatedly the general puzzlement of Chattanoogaans over what was happening. It said that obviously there were influences at work against the success of Chattanooga University. Dr. Carter was but one of these. The supporters of Grant Memorial University at Athens were another. The principal spokesman for them was Dr. John F. Spence, president of the institution. He had never reconciled himself to the committee's choice of Chattanooga over Athens as the site of the central university. Chattanoogaans believed that he and "his colleague" in Chattanooga were "at the bottom of the entire trouble," as one of them said in an interview quoted in the *Times*. Another, who is described by the *Times* only as a subscriber to the Chattanooga University, made similar charges. "He said," the *Times* account reads, "the trouble was simply the outcome of the efforts of a rival institution, and the so-far disgruntled ambition of a local minister. . . . This fight is not a fight on the color question, but it is a question of influence and power in the church and the conference. . . . The Caulkins matter, *per se*, has, however, little or no bearing on the question that may temporarily injure our school."

That this anonymous witness was correct in his statement that the color question was a moot one is shown by the fact that no Negro student was ever admitted to or attended Chattanooga University. But its agitation persisted to the embarrassment of the school. The *Times* charged without denial that Dr. Spence was himself responsible for letters written to Chattanooga students about the matter. In them he said that Grant Memorial University was and would remain a white school. This caused the *Times* to ask Bishop Walden, who was then in the city, if the Athens institution would not be governed by the same church regulations as Chattanooga.

He replied that Grant Memorial University had received aid from the Freedmen's Aid Society, although it was under the direct authority of the Holston Conference, and therefore was in the same position as the institution at Chattanooga. The *Times'* conclusion was that students who left Chattanooga for Athens, as some were doing, were jumping "from Scylla into Charybdis."

Although the anonymous informants of the *Times* never state that Carter was the local henchman of Dr. Spence in the efforts to embarrass Chattanooga University and advance the cause of Grant Memorial University, there is little doubt that he was in their minds. He was involved in many of the apparently unrelated incidents which all seemed a part of a general strategy to accomplish a purpose once stated by Dr. Spence and quoted in the *Times* March 2, 1887. This intention, obviously having been expressed before the opening of Chattanooga University, was that Dr. Spence "would 'skin Dr. Rust and break up the school,' . . . and further stated . . . that 'colored students would apply for admission before the school was two months old.'"

Bickering and uncertainty still dominated when the meeting of the General Conference, which, it was hoped, would take some action to clear matters up, convened in May, 1888. It, of course, did not go into the details at issue between the two Methodist institutions of the Holston Conference. However, it stated its approval of the decision of the Freedmen's Aid Society, made because of the situation at Chattanooga, that no one could be excluded from a church institution because he was a Negro. It then went on to change the name of the Freedmen's Aid Society to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society and thus made more positive its approval of work by the Society among the white people of the South. This led a prominent Methodist historian to say: "Thus the 'equal recognition' demanded at the session of 1880 has been obtained, but the 'color line' has not been effaced. 'Caste' is still the unwritten law in the Southern section of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in the local administration of its chief official representative."¹

When the reports of this action were received in Chattanooga the school authorities demonstrated a renewed enthusiasm. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the same time as the June 6, 1888, Commencement Exercises, President Lewis voiced this feeling, when, according to

¹ Curtis Lewis, D. D., editor, *THE GENERAL CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH From 1792 To 1896*, 388.

the *Times* of the next day, he said in his annual report "that the prospect of the success of the college was now very bright." The institution had been put upon a "solid basis" and "now the opposition of Grant Memorial College should be withdrawn." Chattanooga University would continue to receive the full support of the Church, whereas the institution at Athens would not. It was therefore futile for Dr. Spence to continue his fight against Chattanooga University, which "had been hounded by friends of the Athens school, who never failed to do what could be done by suggesting and urging the color question."

Furthermore, as the *Methodist Advocate* edited by Dr. Carter had been adopted by the General Conference as an official publication of the Church, it and he should cease attacks upon the institution.

Dr. Lewis stated also that the Church could not "support both schools separately." In line with this idea, the trustees appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to see if a basis for the consolidation of the two institutions could be discovered. If this were not acceptable, the committee was directed to secure for Chattanooga University the "exclusive moral support" of the Society as the school for the Church in the area. The officers of the Society realized the situation and put their efforts behind the attempt for consolidation. Dr. Hartzell, who had been elected secretary of the Society by the Conference to replace Dr. Rust, who became honorary secretary, wrote confidentially to President Spence eight days after the meeting of the Chattanooga board. In the letter, he pointed out that the "old difficulties between persons and places" continually interfered with efforts to achieve harmony. "I am fully convinced," he wrote, "that the only way of peace is for all the brethren to let the past go . . . , and have some general understanding by which the schools shall remain practically as they are, and yet be affiliated for working purposes. . . ." He suggested that Bishop Isaac W. Joyce, resident bishop for the area, would be the proper person to head the consolidated institution as chancellor.

When the Holston Conference met in the following October, Dr. Hartzell was present and made a "strong speech," according to the *Times*, in favor of consolidation. The recommendations of a committee, composed of representatives of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Grant Memorial and Chattanooga universities, which had been working on plans for combining the institutions under the name of Grant Memorial, were presented to the Conference. After a full discussion the con-

ference voted unanimously for the resolution, which endorsed the idea without qualifications, offered by its committee on education.

The meeting of the Holston Conference closed October 16, 1888. Three days later, Dr. Hartzell wrote to Dr. Lewis that a meeting of the executive committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society had been held and had unanimously adopted the unification plan. He was delighted by all that had taken place and closed his letter by saying, "I believe this unification movement is thoroughly providential." He was supported in his approbation by that of Chattanooga sources. The *University Lookout*, the publication of the student body at Chattanooga, expressed its approval in an editorial, which said, "We know that our president and faculty are in full sympathy and accord. . . ." The only reluctance expressed by the student editor was over giving up the name, Chattanooga University, although he admitted Grant Memorial University "will be a nice name for our institution."

The *Times* expressed complete approval, even to the name. "This name is favored," the news story of October 30, 1888, read, "as a monument to General Grant, deceased. It was in this section that he fought his decisive battles, and as no one objects to a college in his honor, it is thought fitting to continue the title of the Athens institution." With its usual buoyant enthusiasm the *Times* concluded its story, that in a year the Grant Memorial University "will be the grandest university in the South and one of the grandest in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

In late February, 1889, the two Boards of Trustees met separately for consideration of the plans for the consolidation. Bishop Joyce presided over both meetings and the suggested plans were read by Dr. Hartzell. These were for the college of liberal arts to be at Chattanooga, along with professional schools of law and medicine, which were to be organized. The school of theology and the school of technology, which was to be developed, were to be at Athens. Academic departments of equal grade were to be maintained at each. New departments were to be created and located at either place according to the discretion of the Board of Trustees. The name of the combined institution was to be Grant Memorial University. A joint catalog was to be prepared and issued for the ensuing year.

Committees, consisting of three representatives, were appointed at each of these meetings. They were to work with a similar committee from the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to choose the incorporators who would also constitute the first Board of Trustees. The three

committees were authorized also to draw up a charter. They met in Chattanooga on March 26th with Judge D. M. Key, A. J. Gahagan and Bishop Joyce representing Chattanooga's interests. The Athens group was composed of H. B. Case, the Reverend J. P. Marshall, and M. D. Cone. Dr. Hartzell was the only one of the three representatives of the Society named in the sources available.

While these gentlemen prepared for their meeting, there was much favorable comment to encourage them. Governor Robert L. Taylor gave praise to the venture and the *Times* reported local enthusiasm was widespread. In the article, the reporter pointed out that much thought and preparation had gone into the plans. He paid particular tribute to Bishop Walden for what he had done to accomplish it. This led Dr. Hartzell to write to his friend, President Spence of Athens, that he saw "everybody was claiming the credit of the unification. All right. Only so it comes to pass. We will give God the glory and push the cause."

In this letter, Dr. Hartzell was not pleading for self-recognition. Undoubtedly, he had played a large part in planning and carrying through the combination of the two institutions and was more eager for success than for personal credit. As the representative of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, he was in a difficult position. The rivalry of the institutions at Chattanooga and Athens in his mind was unfortunate. He wished a way of adjustment and this unification seemed to offer it. Nevertheless, there were obstacles. On the one hand, there was an ambitious community, the citizens of which had joined the Society in an investment of \$70,000, to create its college. On the other, there was an institution which had experienced twenty years of successful operation under Church auspices, although owned by a local conference, and an aggressive, personally ambitious individual at its head. The title to Chattanooga University rested in the Society. Grant Memorial was owned by the local Conference. To bring the two institutions together, it was necessary to get the Holston Conference to deed its property to the Society. This gave Athens a strong bargaining position.

At the meeting held March 26th, the application for the new charter was signed by the seventeen men who were to be the Board of Trustees of the combined institution. Of these, only seven had been associated with the board of Chattanooga University. Five of them—Bishop I. W. Joyce, Judge D. M. Key, A. J. Gahagan, T. C. Carter and J. W. Adams—had been elected members of it, while the other two—Bishop J. M. Walden

and Dr. J. C. Hartzell—sat as ex-officio members, representing the Society. Six who had been members of the board of the Athens school were named to the new one: the Reverend J. K. P. Marshall, M. D. Cone, E. H. Matthews, the Reverend L. B. Caldwell, Dr. John F. Spence and Col. H. B. Case. Other members nominated were: Dr. Earl Cranston, Dr. J. D. Walsh, Dr. J. H. Bayless, and Amos Shinkle, a layman.

The first meeting of this board, at which a president to head the institution was to be chosen, was scheduled for May 2nd, 1889. In the intervening time, there was much speculation, as revealed by the news stories in the *Chattanooga Times*, about the outcome. It was reported that Dr. Spence was not thoroughly committed to the consolidation. This was attributed, not so much to a genuine opposition as to an attempt to strengthen his position for a further compromise in favor of Athens. On April 27th, the charter for Grant Memorial University, the new combined institution, was issued by the Secretary of State of Tennessee.

Only fourteen members of the board were present when the meeting opened the morning of May 2nd. There was some opposition to the inclusion of Dr. Spence on the board, but it was pointed out that he had signed the charter and was thus automatically included. The charter was offered for discussion with the result that there was some criticism of certain sections, unnamed in the rather incomplete account given in the next day's *Times*. At the conclusion of this discussion, one of the Chattanooga representatives, A. J. Gahagan, tendered his resignation. It was accepted and Dr. W. W. Hooper, a member of the original faculty of Chattanooga University, was elected in his place.

The important matter to come before the board was the election of an administrative head. When it re-convened that afternoon, it proceeded quickly to that business. Four names were placed in nomination: Dr. J. F. Spence, Dr. R. S. Rust, Bishop I. W. Joyce, and the Reverend F. H. Hoyt. The issue was not long in doubt. Dr. Spence received ten of the thirteen votes cast, each of the other gentlemen receiving one. After reporting the anti-climactic events rather briefly and giving a short biographical sketch of the newly elected president, the *Times* proceeded to give its opinion of what had occurred.

Inasmuch as the headline placed over the story of the meeting read, "Spence Gobbled It," Chattanoogaans were forewarned about that opinion. In the story, which, typical of its time, included editorializing as well as fact, there were these sentences: "Athens and President Spence now have

possession of Chattanooga and the Chattanooga University property. The game has been remarkably well played. The men who built the university have been shoved aside. . . ." The reporter went on to say that "sensational developments" could be expected as the men who had "placed their money" in Chattanooga University would not accept without protest and possible legal action the result of a vote by a "packed convention."

These feelings were echoed by the student body in the next issue of the *Lookout*. "At last the great transaction's done," the editor wrote. "We are theirs and they are theirs also. . . . The coming Commencement will close the history of Chattanooga University."

Before that event took place, the Board of Trustees of Chattanooga University held its last meeting. As its final action, it recommended that three additional representatives of the Chattanooga interest be named to the new board, so it would have equal representation with Athens. The suggested names were those of important members of its body: Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, H. C. Beck, and Dr. J. J. Manker. On the next day, June 5th, the board of the consolidated institution held an all day meeting to perfect the union and to elect the faculty. Among the first matters to come up for consideration was the suggestion from the old Chattanooga board. While it was being discussed by the committee appointed to investigate it, a group of important Chattanoogaans, including Capt. Chamberlain, I. B. Merriam, John L. Divine, George W. Ochs, C. A. Lyerly, Dr. Raht, and J. B. Nicklin, appeared before the board and expressed hearty approval of the consolidation and promised the full co-operation of Chattanooga.

Later in the meeting, the committee to act on the recommendation for the three additional members of the board reported adversely on two of the men suggested but accepted the idea. Capt. Chamberlain, J. F. Loomis and Dr. R. S. Rust were duly elected. The list of twenty-one was completed with the election of Bishop Mallalieu of New Orleans.

Capt. Chamberlain was selected president of the board, which then proceeded to other business. The faculty was elected. The title of the head of the University was changed from president to chancellor. Then in recognition of Chattanooga's disapproval of the title, Grant Memorial University, the secretary was authorized to prepare and file an amendment to the charter, changing the name to U. S. Grant University. The objections were not to the use of the name Grant, as it was recognized that to call the institution after the Federal leader might offer opportunity to secure financial support and national recognition. Should the combined institution

have been called by the previous name of one, however, it would have implied that the consolidation was an absorption, hence the Chattanooga wish for another title.

The application for the amendment was forwarded to Nashville for registration on July 3rd, although it was not registered until October 28th. However, a circular announcing the formal consolidation, issued in July, carried the name U. S. Grant University. Thus Chattanooga University, after only three years of troubled existence, disappeared as an official entity, and the administrative offices of the institution were moved to Athens.

CHAPTER 7

Early Student Days

While the trustees and the administrative officers struggled with fundamental issues of policy, the faculty and students, in their relations with each other, were concerned with the ordinary affairs of daily college life. In the first meetings of the newly appointed faculty for Chattanooga University, held just before the institution opened its doors in September, 1886, there was much discussion of a proper basis for these relations. The consequence was a section called "Government," included in the first catalog, which states the precepts for the guidance of the students.

Government, the statement reads, "is primarily the duty of the student himself, and its responsibilities are not sought by the faculty. The University is not a reformatory institution, and it would be seriously impeded in its educational work if it should spend its strength in struggling with mischievous and refractory youth. It offers no substitute for earnest and patient work, and desires none other than upright and honorable students. If the student is disposed to work he will receive judicious and faithful assistance from his instructors; if he should become careless and fall into transgression, he will receive a kind remonstrance and patient forbearance for a time; but if he persistently refuses to govern himself, the faculty will not hesitate to sever his connection with the University."

Though the faculty, as shown by this statement, was perfectly willing to allow the students entire freedom under the law, there was never a moment's doubt about where the source of authority for establishing the law rested. A printed circular, signed "By order of the Faculty," states the regulations under which the institution operated:

"School hours extend from 8 A.M. to 12 M., and from 1:15 to 3:45 P.M., during which talking in the halls is forbidden.

"No students allowed in the halls, on the stairways or porches, or in the cloak rooms, during recitation-hours.

"There must be perfect quiet throughout the building during school hours.

"All students not specially excused to go home or to their rooms, must be present in the study-hall throughout school-hours, when not in recitation.

"No student can be admitted to any class-room or to the study-hall, after

the second bell has struck, without a special excuse; and no student is allowed to leave the study-hall while a recitation is in progress.

"During the morning study-hour all boarders must be in their rooms, and day-scholars, on arrival, must repair to their respective places; young men to the study-hall, and young women to the chapel.

"The study-hall is reserved for the use of young men during intermission. Young women are restricted to the east hall and rooms during this time.

"All absentees from chapel and from recitations are demerited. Demerits thus incurred, however, can be removed by presenting a satisfactory excuse to the professors who have given them.

"Unnecessary noise, coarse or profane language, and the use of tobacco are absolutely forbidden."

The outside doors of Old Main were locked early in the evening, and obviously no one other than the janitor could open them once they were locked. This brought about a rather humorous consequence, related in the *Times* for March 13, 1887, which told of the "discomfiture of President Lewis and his lady," to use the newspaper's phrase, who returned late one evening and being unable to rouse the janitor, who had "retired to his virtuous couch," were forced to crawl through the kitchen window.

Infractions of the rules of conduct carried a penalty of demerits. Unexcused absences, whether from class or chapel, drew one demerit. Violation of the study hour regulation was penalized too. The use of tobacco "in or about the building" carried five. An infringement of the "social rule" penalized the culprit three to five, while a girl who went on the west side of the building where the dormitory for boys was located, received five. Insubordination was obviously considered the most severe crime as it was put down for ten demerits.

These demerits were carefully totaled for each weekly faculty meeting. When any offender had received fifteen, he was given a "private reproof" by the president. If that had no effect, his parents were notified when he had twenty-five. If he still persisted as an infractor he was temporarily suspended when he had acquired thirty-five, and given an "indefinite suspension" when forty had been assessed to him. If the offender was a boarding student, however, he was forced to seek quarters elsewhere when he received twenty demerits "for misdemeanors," that is, for infractions of the rules other than those for absences. The compilation of demerits was by the term, after which all students started again with a clean slate. A reward was extended to an offender who reformed sufficiently to go a month without demerits. For such good conduct, five demerits were deducted from the student's record.

These attempts to foresee all the disciplinary problems which might arise were not entirely successful. The ability of the American student to find ways and means to get around regulations or to create new situations is proverbial, and it should be remembered that the larger proportion of the students at the University in this period were in the preparatory department, possibly the most ingenious age. There was, consequently, frequent necessity to make additions to the list of offenses.

When the faculty sat in judgment on the cases brought before it, it was unbending in its justice. When for example Hall Rathburn leaned out of his window to speak to a young lady who was passing by, his boldness was repaid by an assessment of five demerits. The same penalty was charged against a young lady, Miss Bertha Downing, who was guilty of a similar offense. Two other girls were from the evidence only innocent onlookers at this heinous breach of school etiquette. Even so the Misses Theda Cobleigh and Nellie Weer, who were present in Miss Downing's room, when she spoke out her window to a passing young gentleman, received three demerits each, possibly for not having forcibly restrained their hostess.

Standing by while offenses were accomplished did not pay, as in the instance just related. It was even more costly to assist. Tom Murray returned one night to find the doors of Old Main already locked. To escape the penalty for being late, he attempted to climb through a window, and called to W. E. Rogers, who was inside, to help him. Unfortunately, others were aroused, among them some of the teachers. The two students were brought before the next meeting of the faculty. Murray was suspended for the remainder of the term, while Rogers was given fifteen demerits and his choice of seeking room and board elsewhere or of stating to the faculty that he would not again be guilty of a similar offense.

Probably the strangest of the penalties and one which shows the strict interpretation the faculty placed upon its rules are those given Bronce Johnson and his sister, Alice Johnson, registered from Halfmoon Island. The details are not very complete in the Faculty Minute Book, but for some reason the two Johnsons met each other in the "music room" and had a conversation. It cost the masculine member of the family fifteen demerits while his sister was assessed five.

This effort to keep the sexes separate resulted a few days after the opening of the college in the passing of a rule that the "door at the end of the hall on the young ladies' side of the house on the fourth floor be kept

permanently locked and that the corresponding doors on the third and second floors be locked by Mrs. Presnell [the preceptress of the dormitory] at 4 P.M. each day and kept locked until breakfast time the next morning." The imposition of this regulation led within a month to the famous "transom case." Two daring young men, Richard Hill and Edgar Lontz, were brought before the faculty charged with disorderly conduct about the building. Both confessed that on the preceding Sunday night they had crawled through the transom of the door on the fourth floor into the "ladies' side of the building." For the offense they were penalized twenty demerits each and were publicly censured in chapel.

There were occasional relaxations of the rules. At a lecture given in town, "at least half a dozen auditors . . . felt that it was good to be there." They were from the University. "By a special dispensation of the faculty" several young gentlemen had been allowed to escort an equal number of young ladies to the lecture hall. However, such dispensations could not always be secured. When Barnum brought his show to town, some of the students asked permission to attend, only to be refused by the faculty. Even on Sunday morning, all boarding students were expected to attend church in the company of the faculty, unless special permission had been requested by their parents for them to attend some other than the Methodist Church.

There was definite emphasis upon religious influence. Daily chapel services were held at which attendance was compulsory for day students as well at those living in the dormitory. There were prayer meetings every Wednesday evening—one for men and another for women—at which attendance was not required although the major part of the students participated.

The theological students, who were prominent in the religious activities of the campus, organized in the first year of the institution the Manker Theological Society. Its primary purpose was to offer opportunity to its members to get together for reasons of mutual interest. It started a collection of books, the first attempt to collect a library at the University. Its programs were similar to those of the literary societies, with emphasis given to religious themes.

Two literary societies, the Demosthenean for boys and the Waldenian for girls, were organized when the school opened. Their purpose was "to afford greater opportunity for exercise in debates, elocution, composition, and means of mental and social culture." They adopted pins and colors,

and in many ways performed the same function of the modern campus fraternity and sorority. As might be expected, strict rules were established for their governance by the faculty. Nevertheless, disputes occasionally arose. One of these became so serious there was a split in the men's society, resulting in the organization of a third, the Adelphean, which came into being in December, 1888.

Rooms were provided for their meetings, which were held on Friday nights, on the fourth floor of the building. Their programs consisted largely of orations and debates. Occasionally, joint meetings were held. Outside guests, however, were allowed only if they had been given written permission by a member of the faculty. It may have been to avoid this regulation that honorary members were elected among the townspeople. Occasionally that membership was extended past such a limitation, as on the rolls for 1888, one finds the names of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, George Bancroft, and John Greenleaf Whittier.

At the end of the college year, as a part of the commencement activities, a contest was held and three prizes offered for the best declamations. There was tremendous interest in the occasion. The prizes were contributed by downtown firms and were of a quality and kind deserved by this most important extra-curricular activity of the period. Since these were inter-society contests, prizes were awarded to the group scoring the highest total of points, as well as to the individuals who were judged best. In an effort to avoid any favoritism the judges were selected from interested townspeople.

Social activities were also strictly supervised by the faculty. The student publication, the *Lookout*, lists the more memorable of these in its commencement issue for 1889. "The Thanksgiving banquet, oyster suppers, society festivals and socials, the flag raising, the bogus court, and the trip down the river on the steam-boat are occasions of such happy remembrance that we will ever delight to dwell upon them." Certain of these were to be celebrated by every class of that period; others were unique for the year 1888-1889.

Athletics consisted largely of games between pick-up teams on the campus, although there is occasional mention in the *Lookout* of a contest in baseball or football between "town boys" and a student team. Football was played from the very opening of the school on grounds close to the college. Almost every afternoon during the fall spectators from town came "to witness the funny and interesting features of the high

sport." In the spring of 1889 a baseball association was formed. It consisted of a team from the college and one from the academy; the captains were R. B. McCallie and Paul Manker, respectively. They played against each other for the most part, but if there was outside competition the two combined to form the best nine. Tennis was played in season on the two courts built at the east end of the campus. In the same area there was a croquet ground for which the young ladies, anxious also to participate in the sports, provided the equipment.

A glee club had a somewhat checkered career through the three years of the Chattanooga University. Its most active period was in the spring of 1888, when it gave several concerts with Miss "Fannie" Bachman, who was instructor in modern languages, as soloist.

The following fall the first student publication of the institution, the *University Lookout*, made its appearance. It was published by a joint stock company, composed of eighteen of the students, and was described in an editorial in the first issue, October 10, 1888, as being "distinctly a student's enterprise, carried on by their money and presided over by their talent." It appeared every two weeks, and its sixteen pages were newsy and gave a good picture of campus life. It busied itself with all the affairs of the University, and its editorial comment frankly disclosed student opinion. There were articles on the professions to serve as vocational guides. The meetings of the various societies were reported, and other social items and personal notes were included.

Commencement was not only an important and solemn occasion in the life of the graduating student, but it offered all an opportunity for unusual social activities. Dinner parties were given for the graduates. The literary societies had ice cream and strawberry festivals. There were exhibitions of the work of the students. All these offered an excitement and interest to balance the serious lectures and addresses which composed the more formal programs. It took a week to complete the round of activities, so the *Times'* reporter who began his story of the first day's celebration of the 1887 commencement with "the beginning of the end" was not too far out of line.

240 students were enrolled in 1886-1887, of whom 26 were in the college and 29 in the school of theology. The rest were preparatory or special students. There were three graduates from the college: Fletcher Reagan of Gatlinburg, Samuel Lee Haworth of Newmarket, and Miss Olive Rathmell, of Lockburne, Ohio. One honorary degree was given, a Master of

Arts to the Reverend J. J. Robinette of Cleveland. There were four graduates from the academic department: J. H. Gillespie, Leicester, N. C.; T. M. Griffin, Cleveland, Tenn.; Carrie Hageman, Little Doe, Tenn.; and D. F. Osteen, Jr., Unionville, Tenn.

As already noted, the student body fell to 104 in the fall of 1887, of whom 16 were students in the college and 9 in the theological school. The next spring, there were no graduates from the college and only three from the academic department, all from Chattanooga: Robert B. McCallie, Elisha Walden and Dethic Hewitt Wood. One honorary degree, Doctor of Divinity, was awarded the Reverend T. B. Ford of Little Rock, Arkansas.

In 1888-89, the last year the school was known as Chattanooga University, 161 students were registered. Of these 20 were taking college work and 13 were enrolled in the theological school. There were two graduates from the college that year: Edwin Simpson of Little Rock, Arkansas, and Rubie Shanefelter of Chattanooga. Miss Shanefelter was the first Chattanooga to receive a degree from the institution and also had the distinction of being the first graduate all of whose undergraduate work had been done at Chattanooga University. At the same commencement five Chattanooga graduates graduated from the academic department: Albert Austin, Clifford Gregg, Paul Manker, Frank Merriam, and Laura Crosier.

Although it was realized at the time of commencement that fundamental changes were to be made in the administration of the university by the following fall, there was no anticipated interruption in the social history of the school as collegiate and academic departments were to be continued at Chattanooga. Infant customs of but three years of age were rooted deeply enough to form the pattern of tradition of student life.

PART II

U. S. GRANT UNIVERSITY, 1889-1904

CHAPTER 8

U. S. Grant University

The details of unification having been completed, there was the wish among the supporters of the new joint venture that a hopeful future would erase past differences. The new charter was obviously an attempt to compromise some of the difficulties which had been experienced in the previous three years. There is no mention of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society in it. The property was to be "held and owned for the use and benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The Board of Trustees was to be a self-perpetuating group and had the authority to appoint the members of the "faculties of the various schools of the University, . . . and fix the salaries of the same," all of which were reserved to the Freedmen's Aid Society in the original charter for Chattanooga University. Two-thirds of the membership of the board were to be members "in good standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church," instead of the one-half prescribed in the charter of 1886. Two important additional changes were that no representatives of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society sat on the board as ex-officio members and no representation was provided for the so-called "participating conferences." There was, however, provision for a Board of Visitors, the manner of selection being left to the Board of Trustees.

The fact that the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society was not included in the charter should not be interpreted as the removal of the Society from its important position in relation to the administration of the school. The Society, particularly through its secretary, continued to serve as a guiding influence and was the means of conveying whatever financial support the institution received from the Church.

When the board drew up the by-laws to govern the administration of the institution, it stated the composition of the Board of Visitors as being three members each from the following conferences of the Church: Kentucky, Blue Ridge, Holston, Georgia, Alabama and Central Tennessee. The members of this Board of Visitors had the right to participate in the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, but not the right to vote.

The by-laws also show the disposition to adjust the differences of the past. The annual meetings were to be held in Chattanooga and Athens on alternate years. The Executive Committee was to hold one meeting each year in both places and was to be made up of the president of the Board of Trustees, the chancellor of the University, four members of the board residing at Chattanooga and four at Athens. The dean of the school of liberal arts at Chattanooga and the dean of the faculty at Athens were to sit with the Executive Committee in an advisory capacity only.

The charter attempted to adjust work between the two branches of the University so there would be no unnecessary duplication. At Athens there were to be the schools of technology and theology. The work in liberal arts was to be in Chattanooga, under Dr. Edward S. Lewis as dean, although it was decided to continue the classes at Athens until the students then in college graduated. Academic departments were to be maintained at both places. Two new departments, law and medicine, were to be organized in Chattanooga.

The first of the new departments, the medical college, opened its doors on September 23rd, 1889, at Chattanooga. Dr. E. A. Cobleigh, son of the Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, for a time president of the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, was its dean. The faculty was made up of local physicians. They were, in addition to Dr. Cobleigh: Drs. J. R. Rathmell, J. E. Reeves, G. W. Drake, W. C. Townes, W. T. Hope, D. E. Nelson, C. A. Baxter, J. L. Gaston, W. G. Bogart, F. T. Smith, E. M. Eaton, N. C. Steele, H. Crumley, R. L. Vaught, L. Y. Green, T. C. V. Barkley, E. B. Wise, and a pharmacist, Harry Wise.

The medical school had a large degree of autonomy. It was, as Dr. Hartzell wrote to Dean Cobleigh, expected to be entirely responsible for its own financing and was to provide its own accommodations in town. The first year it held its sessions in a school building which was leased from the city. When it outgrew those quarters, it moved to a building located at Georgia Avenue and East Ninth Street. Its hope, as repeatedly expressed in its catalogs, which were issued separate from the general catalog, was to secure a building on the campus. Through the greater part of its history, the chief participation of the University administration in the affairs of the medical school was at commencement when the chancellor or president, as the office was to be later called, presided and gave out the diplomas, which bore the seal of the University.

The faculty served without compensation, as the fees collected seldom

did more than pay the operating expenses. The M.D. degree was granted to students who satisfactorily completed two years work. An effort was made to persuade them, however, to take a third year, for which no charge of any sort was made. The term was five months, for which a student was expected to pay \$90.00. The registration fee was \$5.00 and a diploma fee of \$25.00 was assessed all graduates. The total for the two years was \$210.00, but such were the financial conditions it seldom was collected.

The standards of the medical college are indicated somewhat by the requirements for admission. No certificate of graduation from a high school was required, the only regulation being that "satisfactory evidence of a fair English education" should be presented. Later, this requirement was modified so that only a statement was needed from the Superintendent of Public Schools in the candidate's home county to the effect that he had scholastic attainments equal to those necessary for a first grade teacher's certificate.

There was emphasis on moral character. All prospective students were warned that any person of doubtful character or any who might for any reason become a disturbing element would not be accepted. Although there were to be frequent objections, women were admitted on an equality with men. Further, it was emphatically stated that no medical practitioner, regardless of years of experience, could register with the expectation of receiving an M.D. degree after a single session's attendance.

Thirty-six prospective doctors matriculated for the first year of the medical school of whom five were transfer students, ready to graduate at the next commencement. This brought the total enrollment at Chattanooga to 195. There were nineteen in the college of liberal arts and 108 in the academy. Ten music students and twenty-two in art completed the number.

Nine degrees were offered by the U. S. Grant University in addition to the M.D. Four—the A.B., Ph.B., B.S., and Mus.B.—were undergraduate degrees. The S.T.B. (Bachelor of Sacred Theology) was awarded an A.B. graduate who continued his studies and completed the theological course. Master's degrees in arts, science and philosophy were offered to all holders of bachelor degrees who had successfully pursued studies under the direction of the faculty for one year, or had "engaged in three years in literary or professional work." The Ph.D. was offered, but the conditions were to be adjusted to the individual case. No candidate for this degree was ever graduated. Four years later, in 1893, another undergraduate de-

gree was added, the B.O. (Bachelor of Oratory), after a department of elocution and oratory was established.

The consolidation of administration and the efforts to adjust courses and schools between Athens and Chattanooga gave the appearance of achieving the idea of one central university. Another important step in this direction was taken at the same time, planned to furnish the University a continuing stream of students. This was the organization under the authority of the Board of Trustees of the University of the various seminaries and academies in the "participating conferences," supported or helped by funds from the Church.

There were sixteen of these co-operating church schools in 1889. Some of these were to be short-lived while others were to be added from time to time. During the history of the co-operation some twenty-seven of these institutions were included in the program.¹ These schools were not only important from the point of view of the educational program of the Church, but they offered an educational chance where none or at best a limited one existed before. Later they were to be equally important in their influence in increasing the standards of secondary schools in the area. They were scattered over the mountain areas of the states of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

The courses at these institutions were planned to parallel at a lower level those of the collegiate department of the University. The diplomas given graduates of these schools were signed by the president of the Board of Trustees of U. S. Grant University and entitled the student to enter classes at the University without examination.

This co-operative plan and other evidences of Church interest, as well as the apparent resolution of the disharmony, which had crippled the work of the school in the years immediately before, revived enthusiasm among Chattanoogaans. They looked forward to the successful accomplishment of their original vision for the school. However, it was not long before difficulties again arose. In March, 1890, Dr. Hartzell, secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, sought "a good strong

¹ These were, given in their order of participation in the program: Powell's Valley Academy, Warren College, Roanoke Academy, Leicester Academy, Mt. Zion Academy, Oakland Academy, Holston Academy, Parrottsville Academy, McLemoresville Academy, Bloomington College, Kingsley Academy, Mountain City Academy, Mallalieu Academy, Ellijay Academy, Graham Academy, Sevierville Academy, Fair View College, Greenville Collegiate Institute, Fuller Institute, Murphy Collegiate Institute, Sunbright Academy, Wesleyan Academy, Demorest Academy, Dupont Academy, Summertown Academy, Woodland Academy, Edwards Academy.

letter" from one of the trustees, supporting the administration of the institution. He requested that the letter say nothing about any adverse comments its writer might have heard, but should set forth his "earnest conviction that unification was best for the school." Hartzell continued by stating, "such a letter—will be a strong point for me."

Two days before, Dr. Hartzell had written to J. W. Adams of Chattanooga, asking if he would be interested in the purchase of "one-half our vacant ground" in Chattanooga. He outlined plans in his letter for buildings on the remaining campus for the use of the college and the construction of a home for the resident bishop. These were to be built with the funds secured from the sale. Although this offer was not accepted the issue of the sale of a part of the campus became a matter of important concern, when it was revealed that the property in question was the two city blocks bounded by Douglas, Oak, Baldwin and Vine Streets.

The first public intimation of the prospective sale was given in a *Times'* news story on March 29th. It said that the property was to be sold primarily to liquidate a portion of the debt of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Whichever of the two reasons may have been the real motive for the sale, or whether, as some suspected, there was a third, the authorities of the Society were anxious to complete negotiations quickly. A month later a deal seemed to have been consummated when Dr. Hartzell wrote to Dr. Spence congratulating him—"that is, you and your syndicate"—on the purchase of the property.

The price accepted by the Society was \$90,000 and the deeds were to be forwarded to Spence as soon as they were signed. Thus the administrative head of the institution was in the position of purchasing part of the campus at Chattanooga for a speculative syndicate of which he was a member. Chattanoogaans were immediately aroused in the defense of the institution. They opposed the sale of any part of the campus, but their opposition was on practical grounds, as they said they intended to bring no discussion of ethics or personalities into the matter. Adams and two other Chattanooga friends of the institution, D. E. Rees and P. C. Wilson, became the leaders in the movement. They presented their arguments against the sale in letters to the *Times* and, since they were all Methodists, carried the struggle into the columns of Church publications.

Their stand was based primarily upon their optimistic belief in the future of the school. Although the town was gradually growing out to and past the University, thus enhancing the value of the property, they

insisted that the campus should not be pared down for reasons of expediency. Other colleges faced by no greater opportunity were adding to their campuses. The one at Chattanooga should also if it were to realize its chance to the fullest. The fact that the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society had amassed a sizable debt in its operations was no reason for Chattanooga being called on to assume the burden of its repayment. The Chattanooga school had begun auspiciously and its failures, had any occurred, had been caused by circumstances extraneous to its operation.

Although the petitioners had stated their intention to keep personalities out of the public discussion of the matter, they obviously saw no reason to withhold any information in the petition for an injunction against the sale they presented to the chancery court of Hamilton County, Tennessee. They charged the enemies of the Chattanooga University with having maneuvered so that they became dominant in the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, and having brought about a change in the attitude of the Society toward the Chattanooga school. The petition emphasized the handicap which would permanently exist, if the property at question were sold, thus "leaving for the purposes of a Great Central University a strip of ground 300 feet by 520 feet."

Chancellor DeWitt granted the injunction April 30th, 1890, but the attorneys of the Society presented a petition to the court on May 23rd, that as the Society was incorporated in Ohio a local injunction was ineffective. The case was immediately transferred to the Federal District Court by the original petitioners, and was heard by Judge D. M. Key, who announced his decision August 14th. It was against the Chattanooga group. Judge Key held that the Society had the right to sell and the syndicate the right to buy.

This decision had no effect upon the determination of the petitioners, Adams, Rees, and Wilson. They announced immediately their intention to appeal to the Supreme Court. They reiterated their disinterest in securing a legal victory. They were unhappy over having to sue their own church authorities. But they felt a duty to the school, the community and the Church to defeat the near-sighted policy which the Society was attempting to follow.

Actually their whole legal campaign was in the nature of a delaying action. They hoped that as time elapsed and knowledge of the attempt to sell the property became widespread, enough influence could be brought

to bear upon the Society to cause it to change its policy. They found, however, that Dr. Hartzell, secretary of the Society, was insistent upon the sale. He wrote a letter to Dr. Spence saying that the Chattanoogaans would not go through with their intention to appeal. He also insisted Spence should not resign, despite the latter's wish to do so because of the controversy.

Dr. Hartzell was mistaken, for the Chattanoogaans did appeal to the Supreme Court and thereby accomplished their purpose. Two years might ensue before the Supreme Court would hear the appeal. This delay could have the result of making it impossible to dispose of the property, inasmuch as any purchaser would expect to be indemnified against possible loss in the event of a reversal of Judge Key's decision.

The legal defeat about the land deal immediately took on the aspects of victory, for the property was withdrawn from the market. It was obvious, however, that dissatisfaction and distrust were not completely allayed, for the petitioners did not withdraw their appeal to the Supreme Court.

Despite the ramifications of this episode, the day to day activities of the institution continued normally. The Commencement at Chattanooga in the spring of 1890 was held with customary ceremonies. There were, however, only five graduates, and these were the medical students who had transferred to the newly established medical school for their last year.

With the Commencement, Dr. Edward S. Lewis closed his connection with the institution. He had labored long and hard at his difficult job, and had extended his activities into the community. Though he was in Chattanooga only four years, he made a lasting impression upon students and faculty.

The University opened in the fall of 1890 with typical enthusiasm. There was a total of 622 students registered in all departments: 253 at Chattanooga and 369 at Athens. Liberal arts students at Chattanooga numbered only 16, whereas Athens had 62 including 22 entering freshmen, a strange fact in view of the announced intention to discontinue college work there. The new administrative head of the college at Chattanooga, to succeed Dr. Lewis, was Dr. George E. Ackerman. Dr. Ackerman was a graduate of McGill University, where he had earned a D.D. degree. Besides his duties as dean at Chattanooga, Dr. Ackerman filled the newly created administrative post of vice-chancellor and was professor of systematic theology in the school of theology at Athens. These diverse responsibilities made it necessary for him to reside in Athens and to spend a

great portion of his time traveling the Southern Railway between the two units of the institution.

At the Commencement in the spring of 1891, 13 received diplomas from the medical school, three graduated from the college in Chattanooga and six from the preparatory department. An apparently uneventful year was capped by what amounted virtually to an explosion. When the trustees held their annual meeting it was evident that a majority had determined a change of administration was necessary. The division in the board centered around the policies and personality of Dr. Spence. Fortunately, a compromise candidate for the chancellorship was available. Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was elected. He was the popular and able resident bishop of the area. His appointment was in line with a good educational policy of the Church, as pointed out by the *Western Christian Advocate*, which published an article after his election headed "Bishops as Chancellors."

As a part of a general reorganization of the administration of the institution, Spence was made president, but his duties were to be as financial and field agent rather than administrator. The office of vice chancellor was abolished, but Dr. Ackerman was retained in his place as dean of the college of liberal arts.

This series of changes, brought about by the desire of the authorities to adjust matters in the interest of harmony, had an almost immediate effect in that direction. On July 29, 1891, Dr. Hartzell wrote to Col. Case of the Board of Trustees acknowledging receipt of a letter which said that the appeal by Adams, Rees and Wilson to the Supreme Court had been withdrawn, as the petitioners felt there was no further danger of attempted sale of any part of the campus.

Although legal difficulties no longer harassed the administration, the position of the new chancellor still contained its share of problems. Chancellor Joyce was given a budget of only \$19,500 to operate the 11 divisions of the institution during the next year. Though Chattanooga was still the seat of the college of liberal arts, there seemed little inclination at Athens to accept the charter stipulation that only those students who were in the college there at the time of consolidation would continue their course. There was an entering class of freshmen at Athens of 21 in the college in September, 1891, a figure equal to the whole college student body at Chattanooga.

The primary trouble with the consolidated University was the inability of the governing authorities and vested interest groups to settle upon a

definite program. By December, 1891, just six months after the effort to achieve a better disposition of circumstances through the election of Bishop Joyce, there were rumors about Chattanooga of additional changes. Hearing these, Dean Cobleigh of the medical school inquired of Secretary Hartzell if there were any validity in them. The reply was reassuring, as Dr. Hartzell said that "any intention of change in the organization of U. S. Grant University at present has no standing whatsoever in this office."

A letter written by Dr. Hartzell three months later to Captain Chamberlain discloses that his reply to Dean Cobleigh was somewhat over-optimistic. This time he informed the president of the Board of Trustees that some members of the Board of Managers of the Society felt that the "change of last year and the manner in which it was done was unfair to the former incumbent." The second part of his letter was much more disturbing. In it, he said that the small attendance at Chattanooga was creating a strong sentiment in favor of some radical changes "touching that end of the line."

That Dr. Hartzell was correct in his feeling was demonstrated at the meeting of the General Conference the following May. Representatives of two conferences far removed from the Chattanooga area (one was from Michigan, the other from Minnesota) introduced resolutions requesting an investigation of the administration of the Grant University. One of these charged that the institution at Chattanooga "had squandered a great deal of money, had kept in employment a faculty larger than necessary. . . ."

In Chattanooga, supporters of the institution immediately rose to its defense. It had never been given a chance, they thought. The *Times* said in an editorial, printed May 11, 1892: "[A] point in this particular case in hand is the decidedly shaky management since the so-called consolidation of the alleged Chattanooga and Athens Universities. It was never a consolidation, it never can be, the plan was an absurdity from the beginning. Neither school (they are nothing but fairly good academies) will do its best work or grow toward anything larger, under the existing regime. Why? One reason may be made plain by a simple instance: The dean of the Chattanooga faculty is Professor of Theology at Athens, and necessarily spends a large part of his time at Athens, where, we believe, his chief interests are. The real manager of the two schools has all his personal interests at Athens. In short, the arrangement is without possibility of

harmony in its parts, an absurdity in business, and hence a foredoomed failure from the first."

Chattanooga generally hoped that an impartial investigation would be held. They were convinced that any such inquiry would reveal the Chattanooga branch in a favorable light. This opinion was crystallized in a series of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Methodist pastors of Chattanooga for presentation to the General Conference. They pointed to the "auspicious beginnings" of the school at Chattanooga and charged that if the promises made had been faithfully carried out, it would have continued to be a growing success. They reviewed the earlier history of the school through the consolidation and specifically requested that the administration and faculty at Athens be questioned about their participation in former troubles and embarrassments, and also about their real feelings on the question of a "central university."

They wished particular emphasis placed upon an effort to discover the truth about consolidation: had the preliminary stipulations been faithfully carried out in the organization of the board? Had the terms of consolidation been disregarded and if so, by whom, and what had been the effect upon the school at Chattanooga?

This petition for an investigation was presented to the General Conference May 20, and was referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South. This committee returned a report which was adopted by the Conference. The report stated that the college of liberal arts at Chattanooga was costing too much. The attendance had fallen off, possibly because of the "financial depression in the Central South and other local circumstances." The resolution provided, consequently, that "the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society be and are hereby requested to carefully look into the present status of the U. S. Grant University, and as rapidly as possible adjust the various departments at both Athens and Chattanooga and to secure the greatest possible economy in expenditures and efficiency in scholastic work."

The injunction for haste was promptly complied with. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held June 7th, it was decided to amend the charter to provide for the placing of the college of liberal arts exclusively at Athens. Chattanooga was to have professional schools of law, medicine, pharmacy, theology and technology. Preparatory departments were to continue to operate at both Chattanooga and Athens.

Thus was accomplished another major change in the history of the institution. Chattanooga had disappeared from its name in 1889. Now college work was to be discontinued on the campus at Chattanooga. The vision which had seemed so near to Chattanoogaans in October, 1886, had vanished, or so it seemed. The months of strife and vacillation were to weaken the institution as a whole.

CHAPTER 9

Lean Years

With the discontinuance of college work at Chattanooga, a large portion of the student life on the campus there disappeared. Collegiate activities at Chattanooga as a part of U. S. Grant University had proceeded largely in the same pattern as before, except that the *University Lookout* had discontinued in the fall of 1889. As no publication took its place, there passed out of existence the single source for interesting news and gossip of the campus.

Mrs. Joyce displayed her interest in furthering school activities the first year after her husband was made the executive head of the institution by offering six prizes totalling \$100 in gold for students excelling in oratory and declamation. There was a spirited competition, which was made a part of the Commencement Exercises of 1892, with three winners dividing \$50 in prizes in each of the two fields of oratory and debating.

Earlier that spring there was the first celebration of Arbor Day on the campus. Forty trees were planted. It was held at lunch-time and "everybody forgot all about the dinner smelling so sweetly in the dinnerbuckets dangling in the hall, and went into the exercises with great enthusiasm," as a somewhat glamorous report in the *Times* described it. At that, the pails must have had an attractive odor, so attractive it was impossible for some hungry students to resist it. There was some excitement about the campus for several days that year when provident students who had brought their lunches would find that others had taken advantage of them and had disposed of the contents of their pails. Some of those offended against decided to put a stop to this and chose, rather drastically, to put poison in the food, as was rumored at the time. It is more likely that they used some means of causing abrupt illness. At any rate, the method chosen brought results, and two students, probably to their intense surprise, were taken so severely ill that they "had to be taken home in a hack."

Such episodes vanished from the campus when the places of the college students were taken by those of the theological school, which was moved

to Chattanooga in 1892 to compensate for the loss of the liberal arts college. The theological school had operated at Athens for three years and when it was moved the faculty was unchanged. The Reverend George T. Newcomb was dean, and the other members of the staff were the Reverend R. J. Cooke, the Reverend George E. Ackerman and the Reverend J. J. Garvin, although the latter was on permanent leave of absence. Students who had finished their undergraduate work before entering the theological school were awarded the S.T.B. degree upon completion of a three years course of study. In addition, there was provided a three years course for students who had not completed their college work before entering theological school, and a "two year English course" for those who could not qualify for the regular program.

Dean Newcomb, in his tenth annual report, made to the Board of Trustees in 1899, displayed in admirable fashion the vicissitudes of his department during the period of the removal. It also contained evidence of the internal difficulties of the institution at the time. A portion of the report read: "The prediction was openly made by friends of Athens, and even by some of the Trustees, that the theological department would fail at Chattanooga, as the Liberal Arts department had, and be returned to Athens. The Chancellor held the same opinion and the first year refused to allow us to move the theological library. Under such conditions, of course, it was impossible to induce the students to go to Chattanooga, so the school opened there with only four students. The Chancellor said to me on the day of opening: 'Why, the theological department has simply dropped out.' The loss of support from the friends of Athens was not compensated for by new friends in Chattanooga, for the former supporters of the University were so displeased over the College of Liberal Arts, whose benefit they had hoped to have for their children, that they became indifferent to other departments of the University. In addition to this, the theological department had been considered an Athens institution, so was not looked upon with favor by the friends of Chattanooga. Another difficulty encountered was the great expense of caring for the great building and large campus that was thrown upon our hands. The expense of keeping up the buildings and grounds before it came into the hands of the theological department amounted to two-thirds as much as was appropriated to the theological school to care for the building and pay the professors of the department. To maintain the school under all these unfavorable circumstances required the strictest economy and much self-denial on

the part of the professors and students. The task was made harder because no money was granted us for repairs so we were obliged to make necessary repairs out of our salary."

Despite all the difficulties outlined by Dean Newcomb, the department survived. Its library was brought to Chattanooga and contained a small but distinguished group of books on Oriental and Semitic languages, given to the school by the Reverend J. Clarke Hagey. It continued to operate at Chattanooga for the next eighteen years. It turned out many successful ministers for the work of the Church. However, its student body was never large, having varied from 16 to 35, with an average enrollment of about 30 per year.

Even before the college was transferred to Athens, there were efforts to establish another professional school at Chattanooga. In 1891, when the attendance at the medical school had risen to 120, an attempt was made to duplicate this success with a law department. The faculty chosen from Chattanooga lawyers was a distinguished one. Judge D. M. Key of the Federal District Court was chosen dean. His colleagues were: Judge Lewis Shepherd, Judge C. D. Clark, Xenophon Wheeler, C. D. McGuffey and Francis Martin. The efforts to start this department seem to have met with scant success. It was announced for the four years from 1891 through 1894, after which it disappears from the catalog.

Other professional schools were planned in an effort to fill the void created by the loss of the college. The catalog lists for 1892-1893 the opening of a college of pharmacy and a college of dentistry. Actually, these were more departments of the college of medicine than independent schools. Neither seems to have met with success. The dental school appears in the catalog but once. The school of pharmacy held on for three years, but the six students who registered in 1894-1895 were not enough to keep it alive longer.

In this same period, when the authorities of the Chattanooga branch were doing everything in their power to make a respectable showing as far as students were concerned, a tie was established between the Mountain City Business College and Grant University. It is impossible now to discover what the relation actually was, inasmuch as all the records of the University for the period were burned. The catalog describes the school "as not a 'department' in the sense usually applicable." It goes on to say that the school was well equipped for its work, and the student totals were listed in the catalog. There was, however, no reference to degrees, certifi-

cates or diplomas, and in the annual lists at commencement time there was no mention of any graduates from the school. The only conclusion is that any association must have been an extremely tenuous one.

1892-1893 was the last year of the academic department at Chattanooga. When school opened that year no one suspected that this might be the case, as the amended charter called for preparatory work to be maintained both in Athens and Chattanooga. The faculty record of the department, consequently, is concerned only with routine matters during the year. The main topics discussed at the meetings were schedules, seniors who were on the border-line of failure, and conduct. There were those who "habitually failed on recitations," young ladies who were in the habit of leaving the grounds at the noon hour and walking with young men, and those who broke the "social rule" which prohibited conversation between members of the two sexes. Things rose out of the humdrum only twice during the year. There was the upsetting case of a boy who was accused of being drunk and carrying a pistol. The other was not a disciplinary matter, but was the result of the faculty's sensing the "unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution." The five students who graduated that year were the last ever to graduate from such a department of the University of Chattanooga.

This was not the only change of consequence to occur when the trustees met the spring of 1893. It is obvious from a letter written by Secretary Hartzell to Captain Chamberlain as early as the preceding December that everything was not proceeding exactly to the satisfaction of the powers in Cincinnati. Financial issues were still dogging the trail, and it was only after a "vigorous contest," according to Dr. Hartzell, that he had secured approval of an additional appropriation of a little more than \$4,600 to pay the deficit of Grant University. That, he pointed out, made more than \$30,000 appropriated for the University during the year.

It was the hope of everyone that if harmony and good relations could be established between the two contending elements of the University these deficits could be avoided or reduced. At the trustees' meeting another step intended to accomplish that purpose was taken. The association of Dr. J. F. Spence, around whom so much of the clashing interests of the two branches had centered, was completely severed. He was not re-elected as a trustee, and the office of president, which he had held for the past two years, was abolished. The report of the meeting which was carried the next day in the *Times* said that it contained no acrimony. That

this is hardly an accurate description of Dr. Spence's attitude is shown by the statement he made, in which he referred to his demotion from the position of chancellor and displayed his resentment over having been made a subordinate officer.

There was much excitement and indignation among people at Athens when the news was heard. Dr. Spence had served the institution at Athens long and well in their opinion. His cramped hands testified to the handicap of having to answer all correspondence personally and keep all the books of the institution. Like the other administrators of these early years he was burdened by these small tasks and the necessity of handling all routine details of every sort. Dr. Spence's greatest difficulty was his inability to distinguish between his local loyalties and the greater ones of the institution and the Church he served.

At a meeting of students and faculty held in the Chapel, testimonials setting out his valuable work for the college were presented. Dr. Thomas C. Carter was present and was called on to speak. He made a spirited defense of Dr. Spence and criticised, particularly, the method of his removal. Dr. Carter carried the matter to the public press in an effort to make his views more widely known. None of this aided the situation, nor did the attitude of Dr. Spence prove of benefit to himself. This is shown in a letter written by Dr. Hartzell to Col. Case of the Board of Trustees, in which he said that Spence's statements about persuading donors to Grant University to give their funds elsewhere would only do Spence "great harm."

In the same letter, Hartzell asked Case to serve on a committee to settle with Dr. Spence. Whatever the function of the committee, it was unsuccessful in one particular. Spence was not reconciled and within two months a notice appeared in the Chattanooga newspapers that he and a group of associates had filed a petition for a charter for the American Temperance University at Harriman, Tennessee, of which Spence was made chancellor. Thus Dr. Spence disappears from the story, after participation from the beginning. At the 1894 meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. T. C. Carter, long a co-worker of Dr. Spence, was not re-elected to his position as trustee.

With the departure of Dr. Spence, it was necessary to elect another administrative officer to relieve Chancellor-Bishop Joyce of the details of management. The individual chosen was Dr. R. J. Cooke, who was made vice-chancellor. Dr. Cooke, who had served the preceding year on the

faculty of the theological school at Chattanooga, was a graduate of East Tennessee Wesleyan University and a resident of Athens. This to Chattanooga led to but one interpretation. Although, as stated in the *Times*, Dr. Cooke's election was "an expression of peaceful intention towards all departments of the institution," it also signified that the relative position of the two branches was not to be changed further.

All that remained to excite Chattanooga enthusiasm was the medical school, administered by Chattanoogaans and with only Chattanooga doctors as members of the faculty. The theological school was a church institution, and could not consequently compete with the local interest in the medical school. There was pride in the fact that the latter drew students "from a vast scope of territory, extending from Nova Scotia and Canada to Texas." It maintained a public clinic and in other ways contributed to local health facilities.

The school had three great handicaps to overcome, if it were to accomplish the complete desire of Dean Cobleigh, who was its wheelhorse through almost the whole of its existence. It was financially handicapped and could expect no assistance from the Grant University because of its "orphan-like" relationship to the institution, although it had received some financial assistance in its first few years from the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society. The lack of an adequate building and laboratory equipment was a constant worry. The third and equally disturbing fact of this triangle was the lack of any real standards of medical education in the area.

The financial problem was complicated not only by the inability to secure support from the funds of the University, but also by the fact that a large proportion of the students had little money. There is an interesting account of a graduate of the early years who was an immigrant from Russia and secured his livelihood first by peddling. Then he ran a small store and "by dint of economy and perseverance was enabled to complete his medical education." Most of the students gave notes for their tuition and the administration was generous in its aid to the needy ones. The consequence, despite the serving of the majority of the faculty without compensation, was a constant financial stringency.

The school had been housed since its organization in makeshift quarters leased in downtown Chattanooga. There was always the desire for a properly planned and equipped building to be located on the campus. Several attempts were made, the most ambitious being defeated by the

financial depression of the early 1890's. Finally in the fall of 1896, with Old Main occupied only by the theological school, the medical college moved into the west end of the building. That did not completely satisfy the ambitions of Dean Cobleigh and his faculty. There was still need for adequate laboratory space, even though the medical faculty at their own expense had made changes to adapt the old college quarters to their use. The faculty, students, and alumni continued to agitate for a building to be erected on the campus, with the result that the trustees at their meeting in the spring of 1897 recommended to the Society that such a building be erected as soon as possible.

Present at this meeting was Dr. J. W. Hamilton, who had succeeded Dr. Hartzell as secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society when the latter was elected bishop at the 1896 General Conference. Dr. Hamilton immediately approved the idea of the new laboratory building and promised to raise \$4,000 for it if the Chattanooga supporters would raise \$1,000. The funds promised by Dr. Hamilton, he made clear, would not come from the Society but would be secured from other sources.

The great interest in the new building was not merely to have better quarters; with the improved facilities standards could be raised. From the beginning, those in charge of the medical school realized the deficiencies of the medical education of the time and place. They doubted, it will be recalled, the value of only two years of professional training for a physician and installed a third year, which they strongly advised students to take, making it attractive by not charging any fees. In the 1891-1892 catalog a statement was included, which emphasized the belief of the faculty that radical changes should be made in medical teaching and the length of the course should be extended. However, until such changes were universally adopted, the Chattanooga school was forced to continue its two year program. In line with these intentions, the school at Chattanooga took an active part in the organization of the Southern Medical College Association, which was formed at Louisville in November, 1892. An immediate result of the association was the installation generally of a three year course, whereupon Chattanooga moved to persuade students to take four years. The college was a member of the association for the remainder of its existence, and always was in the forefront of any move to improve standards.

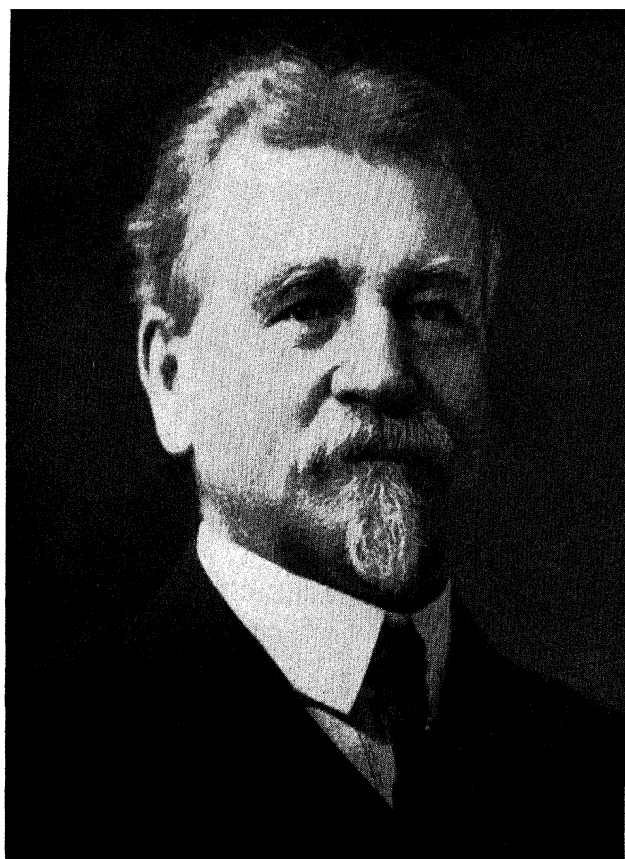
There is one strangely paradoxical note, in view of the insistence of the authorities of the school upon standards, in their expressed attitude toward libraries, although this may have been common to the time. One of its catalogs contains the statement that no library "has been provided, simply because medical students at college have no leisure for reading to any great extent outside of study in their room and their own textbooks. And miscellaneous consultation of libraries further tends to distract attention from the curriculum and mentally demoralizes the reader to that extent."

During these years, there were little of the typical activities of a college campus. There were the customary celebrations at commencement time, and in 1894 there was the proud announcement of "an innovation for this part of the country:" the graduates were to wear the "Oxford cap and gown," to receive their diplomas. The only escapade of any consequence to reach the attention of the newspapers was over the disposal, at one period, of the bodies of the animals which had been used for dissecting purposes in the laboratories. This was quickly adjusted after it had reached the courts with the result that a janitor was fined.

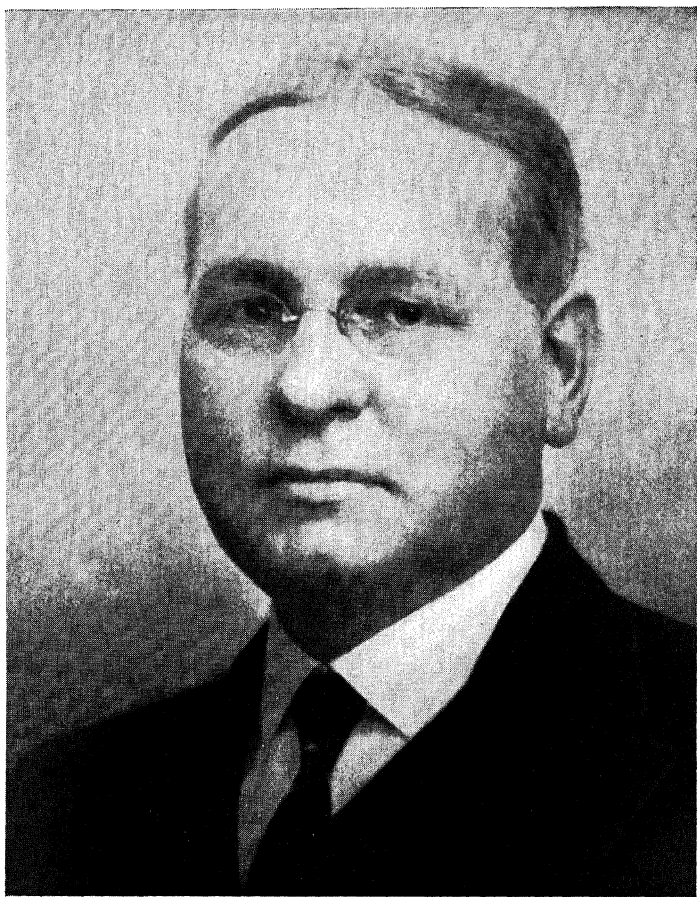
After 1894, there were no administrative matters to create excitement similar to that which had occurred in earlier days. However, at the spring meeting of the trustees held in 1896, Bishop Joyce resigned as chancellor, as his seat was transferred from the Chattanooga district. At the same time, the trustees abolished the office of vice-chancellor, although Dr. Cooke continued in his capacity as a member of the faculty of the theological school. Thus the University was left without an administrative head. That this placed a heavy burden upon those called on to fill the gap is shown by a statement made by Dean W. A. Wright of the college of liberal arts, who said that he considered it a "matter of paramount importance" to select as soon as possible a new administrator, "a wise energetic man who can devote all his time to the building up of the school."

Actually the institution had done well to survive these troublous years. There had been major moves of location in efforts to comply with the direction of the General Conference to adjust courses between Athens and Chattanooga. At Chattanooga in 1896, there were only professional schools, while at Athens there were the college and preparatory department. Though this may have been the required adjustment, it still lacked the important factor of co-ordination. Changes in administration had oc-

curred frequently, while the whole circumstance was affected by the general background of national depression. When Dean Wright sought relief in the appointment of a "wise energetic man," he was placing a burden of tremendous proportions upon the individual who would undertake the responsibility.



CAPTAIN HIRAM S. CHAMBERLAIN



DR. JOHN H. RACE

CHAPTER 10

A New Policy

The authorities at Cincinnati appreciated the need to appoint an executive head, as soon as the proper person could be found. Like Dean Wright, they realized that an individual of ability and unbounded energy was necessary if the institution was to progress. Dr. J. W. Hamilton, the new secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, had become associated with the work after the dark crises of the early history of the institution at Chattanooga and Athens had passed. He, consequently, realized the value of an objective attitude toward these matters. It devolved upon him to seek the new executive, and in his search he went far afield in an effort to secure an individual who would have little interest in perpetuating old issues. The appointment was not only important to the school, but to the administration of Dr. Hamilton, as well, for it meant the possible life or death of the institution into which the Methodist Church had put so much of its funds.

Among those who were recommended to him for the position was a young Methodist minister with an important charge at Binghamton, New York. After an investigation, Dr. Hamilton wired him on September 12, 1897: "Would you consider favorably Chancellorship Grant University. Answer Cincinnati immediately." The telegram startled its recipient, the Reverend John H. Race, who, according to his own account, had scarcely heard of the institution. He replied, asking for time for consideration, a suggestion with which Dr. Hamilton agreed. In his letter, Dr. Hamilton also took the opportunity to outline the details of the position. "The office involves all the honors, duties, responsibilities of Chancellor, President, Dean, Financial Agent, Faculty, Trustees, and almost the whole business," his letter read. "The Chancellor is certainly the President. He would be expected to teach and to meet the necessities of the school and Faculty. . . . [He, also] ought every Sunday to be in a pulpit [and visit] all the patronizing territory, drumming up students, preaching, raising money, etc."

The courage of Dr. Race is well illustrated by the fact that he was not

frightened by this recital of expectations, but followed up the invitation with a visit accompanied by Mrs. Race to the institution as authorized by the Society.

John H. Race was born in Paupack, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1862. He held both a bachelor's and a master's degree from Princeton University. He had been ordained a Methodist minister in 1890 but had taught Greek and rhetoric in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, for the years after his ordination until 1894, when he became pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church at Binghamton.

Vigorous and youthful, John H. Race immediately won the hearts of those he met in Chattanooga and Athens. The *Chattanooga Times* expressed the local feeling by describing him as "a polished scholar, a forcible speaker, and full of enthusiasm." The editor went on to say that, should he become the chancellor, the institution would have "a strong man at the helm." The impression he made upon the Athens group by "his wise counsels, untiring energy and brotherly spirit," as Dean Wright stated it, was equally favorable. But more important than the opinion formed by the local people of Mr. Race was that which the situation and apparent opportunity were to create in him.

If Mr. and Mrs. Race had been too easily influenced by appearances, they might have cut their stay in Tennessee very short. They found an institution which was scarcely recovered from bitter division and was sadly debt-ridden. The buildings at both Chattanooga and Athens were in disrepair, the campuses unimproved and neglected, furnishings old and showing scars of student wear. The faculties were both poorly paid and discouraged. Fifty-six miles of rolling Tennessee hillside separated the two units of the school. Academic standards were well below those to which the Races had been accustomed.

The institution, itself, they found to be loosely organized. At Athens, the liberal arts college and the preparatory department operated almost independently under the supervision of Dean Wright. The student body there totalled 306, of whom 35 were in the college. At Chattanooga, the conditions were more involved. The theological school, under the direction of Dean Newcomb, had actually more direct associations with the Society and the Church than with the local authorities. The medical school, of which Dr. Cobleigh was dean, had at most a tenuous administrative connection with the University. It was financially autonomous and formulated its own policies. There was a sort of connection with the

Mountain City Business College. The total registration at Chattanooga in the fall of 1897 amounted to 459. This was composed of 32 theologs, 152 medicos, and 274 aspirants for business certificates.

In all this, there was little to attract anyone who was easily discouraged. There was, however, the challenge of opportunity. The students were largely drawn from a section which had poor and infrequent educational facilities. Furthermore, Dr. Race felt a sincere obligation to serve his Church in the capacity for which it thought him best qualified. Another important part was played in the decision of the Races by their conviction that through the opportunity to learn, all mankind could benefit. At this time and place, the legacy of bitterness of sectional war gave added strength to their belief. They felt education could ameliorate past differences more fully than any other agency of civilization.

In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Race were attracted by Chattanooga and Chattanoogans. The spirit of the town and the loyalty of some individuals to the school made the opportunity for service stand out above past events. All these, added to the advice of a good friend, Bishop Charles H. Fowler, who had been prominent in editorial and educational activities of the Church, persuaded the young minister that it was his duty to accept the post, even though the salary was only one-third of that he had been receiving. "Into the work I go then with all there is of me," reads his telegram of acceptance, sent to Dr. Hamilton immediately after his return home.

This telegram became the theme of the Race administration, which was to last until 1913. It expressed the best characteristics of the man: devotion, decision, determination, aggressive energy and wisdom. All of these were to be of incalculable benefit, but possibly of equal importance in the immediate situation was Mr. Race's objectivity. He had no preconceptions and was able to make his choices unaffected by any of the previous and unhappy history which had so handicapped his predecessors. Further, when his decision was made, it was carried out with the steadfastness and courage which came from conviction.

His first activity as president, a title he preferred to chancellor, of the U. S. Grant University was a field trip, soliciting in the interest of the institution and the Society. At the conclusion of this effort, which took the major part of the summer of 1898, he went to Athens, arriving there in late August. Recognizing the definite advantages which would be derived from the location of the residence of the administrative head of

the institution in the larger of the two places, he established his home in Chattanooga in the following November. However, a more important intention was possibly revealed in his first report to the trustees in 1899. It was then that he stated the administrative and educational policy by which he intended to strengthen all parts of the institution.

He and Mrs. Race were familiar with the situation which had resulted in the establishment of Syracuse University, one of the strongest Methodist institutions. Genesee Wesleyan College had been transferred to Syracuse from Lima, N. Y. In its new location, the college became a thriving institution, while the preparatory school, which had been retained at Lima, also prospered greatly because of the reorganization. President Race saw a similar opportunity in his new assignment. The removal of the liberal arts college from Athens to Chattanooga was the first and most necessary step.

He realized that the greatest difficulty which lay in the way of this accomplishment was, as he said, that "the school was handicapped by its own history." The jealousies which had been built up over the years would view this new move, not in its relation to the building of a great educational institution, but as a further reflection of past bitterness. But he was convinced that ancient history should remain ancient history. A facing of the situation which confronted the executive of the institution could bring but one conclusion. After thirty years at Athens, the liberal arts college had a student body in its full four year program of only thirty-nine. The professional schools were, therefore, in the anomalous position of being stronger than the college which fed them. In other words, "the department that should be the strength, the vertical column, is lamentably weak. . . ." As an additional reason, he pointed to the obvious fact that the removal of the college from its association with the preparatory department would lead to the strengthening of the latter. As it was, the larger portion of the time of the instructors at Athens was spent upon the students in the college, which caused the work with those in the preparatory department to suffer.

In an effort to impress upon his listeners the importance of the matters he was discussing, President Race said there was danger that the University might be taken from the list of colleges and accredited only as an academy by action of the University Senate. The Senate had been created by the General Conference of 1892 and was among the first accrediting agencies to be established in the country. It set up standards of curriculum

and faculty and stated the number of hours of classroom instruction and the length of the term of the institutions maintained by the Church. Any of these which failed to comply with the standards set were to be reduced to the status of a preparatory school.

Although Mr. Race was not positive that his ideas would meet with the approval of the board, his sincerity combined with a recognition of the reality of the situation won the majority. A committee on consolidation, as it was called, was appointed. It brought in a resolution which was to have important influence upon the history of the college. It was directed to the "participating conferences," and asked that they approve the "consolidation of the College of Liberal Arts with the Professional Schools at Chattanooga." The resolution maintained that it was the "decided judgment" of the board "that for the perpetuity and the efficiency of the College of Liberal Arts, and the general interest of all the departments, such consolidation is necessary and in harmony with the demands of the church supporting the institution." This resolution received the approval of the trustees with only one dissenting vote, and Dr. R. J. Cooke was delegated to present it to the conferences.

This was the most important single step in the program of rehabilitation of the institution, "the working equation," as it was termed by President Race. Before it could be accomplished, there was much to be done. It would have been a far easier task, President Race wrote a friend a year or so later, to have started to build an institution from the beginning. That was impossible, so he made the best decision under the circumstances, and while it underwent the necessary process of time, he turned to other means and ways in an effort to invigorate the University.

Shortly after his arrival in Athens the previous summer, he had received word from Dean Cobleigh of the medical school of a move to organize a law school at Chattanooga. President Race thereupon went to Chattanooga to investigate and found that in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce and the members of the local bar, a young Chicagoan of pleasing personality and an impressive list of degrees, John W. Farr, Jr., had taken all the steps toward an organization of such a school. An arrangement was worked out between President Race and Mr. Farr whereby the new school was to become the law department of the University. The classes were to meet at night. Evidently there was some fear that students might escape the strict customary supervision, for in the contract there is a specific clause in which Farr agreed "to prevent the habitual and continual

use of tobacco by students in the class rooms or in the U. S. Grant University. . . ."

Farr, who was made dean of the law school, was energetic and enthusiastic. He went to work at once to build a student body. Fifty-two students were registered for the single year course when the school opened in the fall of 1898, about a month after the arrangements between the University and Farr were concluded. Unfortunately, Dean Farr showed weaknesses which more than overbalanced his organizing and soliciting ability. He began to traffic in diplomas and degrees, and it was discovered, when suspicion led to investigation, that in one instance he had bound himself to deliver a degree for \$150, for which he received an initial payment of \$5.00. The upshot of the matter was that he left town April 6, 1899. "The exodus," as a newspaper account said the next morning, "will help the law school."

Thus was personal embarrassment, inasmuch as Race had made the arrangements with Farr, added to the difficulties of the new president. He had not hesitated a moment in his decision, for he had dismissed Farr forthwith. The circumstance, moreover, did not cause him to abandon the law school. He immediately called a meeting of the local bar, members of which composed the faculty. A committee of them composed of Robert Pritchard, W. G. M. Thomas, W. B. Garvin, George D. Lancaster, J. H. Cantrell and A. W. Gaines was appointed to continue the school. To these were added five younger lawyers—L. M. Thomas, C. N. Rankin, W. T. Cooper, F. A. Nelson, and J. L. Foust—who were to conduct review classes. With their assistance, a graduating class of nineteen men and two women received their diplomas on graduation day.

It was necessary also to choose a new administrative head for the school to conduct its future affairs. The first nomination of the lawyers was Judge C. D. Clark of the Federal District Court, but he said that pressure of work would prevent his acceptance. The next suggestion was Judge Lewis Shepherd. He accepted the invitation but pointed out that he was "neither old enough nor rich enough to retire," so he would have to continue his practice of law and act as dean in his spare moments.

Under Dean Shepherd, the following new names were added to the faculty: H. A. Chambers, L. M. Coleman, C. R. Evans, W. L. Frierson, C. R. Head and W. B. Swaney. The course was changed to two years, although there was still a provision that a student could enter the senior class by passing an examination. Tuition was fifty dollars for the year

of two terms, and it was advertised that board and room could be secured for \$2.50 to \$4 per week. Entrance requirements were brief and not exacting: "The school opens its doors to all classes of students, without distinction of sex. The only qualities necessary are sufficient mental attainments and good moral character. No fixed rule is established as to age of applicants, but the faculty reserves the right to reject any student not old enough to pursue the course to advantage."

Easy entrance requirements and low expenses were not enough, though, to build a strong student body. It was necessary to secure as dean an interested individual, who was not only equipped professionally but had the time to devote to the task. Judge Shepherd, as he had pointed out when accepting the position, could not give the attention it demanded. He resigned, consequently, after serving one year, though he continued as a lecturer on the faculty. He was succeeded by Robert Pritchard, who had been on the faculty, but Dean Pritchard also found that he could not give the necessary amount of time, and resigned at the end of his first year, although he remained on the faculty as a lecturer.

It looked again as though a law school would prove a failure in Chattanooga, as had happened in the instance of the one started in the early 1890's. A more determined administration, this time, was encouraged by the manner with which the faculty was staying with the enterprise. President Race felt that the school had been "prematurely born," but he was convinced that if a trained lawyer who could give the proper time to it could be secured, the school would be successful. He was sustained in this opinion by the Board of Trustees, which voted to continue the department. Charles R. Evans, who had but shortly returned from service in the Spanish-American war, was chosen as the fourth and final dean, as he served in that capacity as long as the law school was continued. He was a good choice for the position as he was a well qualified scholar and more interested in the educational aspects of law than in general practice. Under his administration, the department grew steadily, having its largest student body in the final year of its existence, 1910.

Problems of administration, such as this matter of the law school, were constantly arising. None of them ever drew attention for long from the principal and most persistent of all the difficulties, the matter of finances. It was uppermost, not only in the minds of those at Chattanooga and Athens, but also in the administration of the Society. Dr. Hamilton had suggested a plan to solicit a special fund from certain of the conferences

to assist the work of the University. It was consistently pointed out that the work was charitable in its essence. "Our policy has been to turn none away, for lack of money to pay tuition," as Dean Wright described it in one of his annual reports.

Some tentative efforts to accumulate an endowment were made, but the small amounts secured were necessarily put in the fund for general expenses, except for the amounts collected by the efforts of Dr. Ackerman to secure endowment for the chair of systematic theology.

Probably the most discouraging phase of the financial situation was the sudden discovery that taxes to an amount exceeding \$5,000 had been assessed against the unused portion of the University campus. Because they had remained unpaid the title had passed to the state in the fall of 1898. This action was, however, voided by the remission of the taxes under an agreement which bound the university to improve the property and to utilize it for educational purposes "in the immediate future." Credit for the success in this negotiation according to President Race, was due Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Cooke and several others unnamed. Bishop Goodsell, bishop of Chattanooga area, was president of the Board of Trustees that year during the absence of Captain Chamberlain in Europe.

Framed against the insistent financial difficulty, the stipulation that improvements should be started "immediately" on the half of the campus between Oak and Vine Streets, which up to then had been allowed to grow wild, precipitated a tremendous problem. Attempts to secure money from friends to grade the property were initiated. Under the agreement that was not sufficient. A building also had to be constructed. Because that department had been long near the heart of the Society and the Church—and also because of the success of Dr. Ackerman in raising money for it—the first suggestion of President Race was a dormitory for the students of the theology department. In outlining this suggestion he pointed out that such a building would be of value also in providing space to care for the college of liberal arts when it was moved to Chattanooga.

Unsuccessful in this appeal, President Race turned to a possibility in which there was more local interest. It also contained the opportunity for greater assistance if the college was reorganized in Chattanooga. Ever since its origin the medical school had been working under makeshift conditions. The first years of its existence were spent in commercial build-

ings in the downtown area. Even after its removal to space in Old Main on the campus, rooms for dissecting purposes had to be hired elsewhere. As early as 1892, members of the medical faculty had begun agitating for a building to be planned and erected on the unused portion of the campus with scientific instruction in mind.

As an additional advantage, the removal of the students of the medical school from the classrooms of Old Main would allow ample space for students in the projected college. Dr. J. M. Buckley, prominent churchman and editor of the *Christian Advocate*, had come out strongly in support of a collegiate department at Chattanooga. Such a decision, he pointed out, did not imply any criticism or disparagement of Athens. Chattanooga was the logical place for the college.

The resolution, which had been passed by the Board of Trustees, requesting the approval of the participating conferences of the moving of the college had been acted on favorably by the Holston Conference at its first meeting following the action of the board. One by one the other conferences approved the principle, advising, in effect, that it be done as soon as the opportunity presented itself. That depended, as every matter connected with the school eventually did, upon finances.

A called meeting of the local members of the Board of Trustees was held, at which the fortunes of the institution were freely discussed. President Race asked the group if the time were not propitious for an "aggressive and persistent financial campaign in the interest of the University among the citizens of Chattanooga." The consensus was that such an attempt would be unwise. Undeterred, President Race sought funds in the East and North. Invariably he was asked what Chattanoogaans were doing. Though he raised a small amount, he came to the definite conclusion that the success of any financial campaign depended in large measure upon the aggressive interest shown by the supporters of the local area.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the spring of 1900, the dominant idea was how to accomplish these necessitous goals. So much was involved in them: the promise to local authorities to make improvements to justify the remission of the taxes; the need to help the medical college, the one branch of the institution which continued to advance in number of students and the respect of the community; and last the assistance that would be necessary for the fundamental move of the college to Chattanooga.

After much discussion, the conviction of the Board of Trustees, which included the former representatives of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, Dr. Rust, Bishop Walden and Bishop Hamilton, and Dr. W. P. Thirkield, who had succeeded Bishop Hamilton as secretary of the Society when the latter was elected to the episcopacy, was that a building for the medical department offered the best opportunity to secure support. An appeal was made to the Society for an appropriation equivalent to the amount which had been saved when the taxes on the property were remitted.

The Board of Managers of the Society met that summer in Cincinnati and voted the sum of \$7500 for the enterprise, provided the trustees raised a similar amount. They authorized the construction of a building to cost \$15,000, all of which had to be subscribed before the contract was let. President Race, the local trustees and the members of the medical faculty immediately began an earnest campaign to raise the matching sum. Within a month \$6,900 had been subscribed, whereupon the medical faculty, who had already given generously, obligated themselves to secure the remaining amount.

Plans were drawn by Hanniford and Sons, Cincinnati architects, and bids from contractors were received. All of these proved, however, to be higher than the sum in hand, so it was decided to raise \$5,000 more. The Society appropriated \$2,000 of this, with the provision that the local authorities raise \$2,000, which left \$1,000 to be secured, if possible, before the completion of the building. Even this amount, it was found, would not suffice to construct the building as planned, but authority was granted by the Society to proceed, whereupon the trustees signed a contract with Adams and Schneider on July 11, 1901, for the building. It was to cost \$22,692.05.

A committee, consisting of Bishop Goodsell, Captain Chamberlain, John A. Patten, J. E. Annis, Francis Martin and President Race, was appointed to oversee the construction. It was also authorized to proceed with the grading and planting of the grounds. This was an exceedingly important step in the history of the University. It was the first addition to be made to the facilities built in 1886. It demonstrated to the people of Chattanooga and the participating conferences that, despite the unfortunate occurrences of the past years, it was not the intention of the Church or the Society to abandon the institution. Money had been generously

appropriated in support of the new building, despite the fact that the Society, in particular, was in financial straits. Furthermore, this new building, when completed, would offer the opportunity to accomplish the purpose which, as President Race had pointed out, was most necessary to the genuine growth of the U. S. Grant University.

CHAPTER II

Laying a Foundation

Like so many who had come to Chattanooga from other areas, President Race adopted the city quickly as his own. This was a reversal of the attitude of some former heads of the University, who had preferred other localities or had viewed their residence in Chattanooga as a temporary assignment. The tolerant spirit of Chattanooga towards men from other parts was of assistance to the new executive of the University. His own diplomacy and tact, his energy and ability, were the major factors in his building a place for himself in the affections and the councils of the citizens. They felt, consequently, a strong sense of local pride when Syracuse University honored him at its graduation exercises in 1899 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

His contribution to the community was not confined to the development of the University. Any cultural activity had his immediate support, naturally, but his interest and, as one of his friends was later to say, his "boosting ability" were turned to the assistance of the industrial and business development of Chattanooga, as well. When he went to citizens to solicit their financial or other support of a university activity he was viewed by them, not as a foreigner attempting to enhance his own position, but as a fellow-townsmen with whom they could collaborate in a joint enterprise.

During the years of administrative difficulty which were necessary to launch the program he advocated, President Race was forced to confine his energies largely to the affairs of the University. This also served as a most important period of orientation for him. He became acquainted with personalities and attitudes both in the community and the institution. He had initiated the first step in the series of improvements which was to re-establish the college at Chattanooga as originally conceived. While that was being accomplished there was time for him to turn his attention to other activities.

One of these concerned the construction of a library building for the city of Chattanooga. Library facilities for citizens and students were exceedingly meager at the time. The University had a small group of

books for the theological students, while the other departments had but few books, most of them the donations of interested friends. None had been cataloged and the volumes were indiscriminately crowded upon inadequate shelves in rooms not planned for library service. In his report of 1900, President Race had stated that the library facilities at Chattanooga should be improved.

There was no real public library in Chattanooga at the time. The Chattanooga Library Association was available for use at a fee of \$4.00 a year. It had a small collection of books which had been housed wherever space could be found, sometimes in the Chamber of Commerce and again in spare rooms furnished by commercial concerns.

It was the period in which Andrew Carnegie was giving financial assistance to library developments throughout the nation. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce decided to solicit that assistance for a grant for Chattanooga. It appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Race, General Wilder and J. F. Ferger, to visit Mr. Carnegie in New York and to present to him the case for Chattanooga. The first idea was that the building should be erected on the campus and controlled by the Board of Trustees of the University. It was to be available to both townspeople and students.

It appeared for a while as though there was no possibility for assistance from Carnegie, inasmuch as the committee was told that the money allotted for such purposes had been exhausted. This decision of the administrators of the Carnegie fund was overcome when Adolph S. Ochs and T. C. Thompson joined the committee and added their influence to that of the others of the group. It was thought advisable, however, to locate the building closer to the center of town than the campus of the University. President Race's contribution in this solicitation was recognized by his being made vice-president of the first Board of Directors of the Carnegie Library of Chattanooga. He was to remain on the board during his residence in Chattanooga, serving as president from April, 1907, until his departure from the community in 1913.

It would appear from a superficial reading of contemporary accounts that harmony at last prevailed in the relations between the branches of the U. S. Grant University. Underneath this appearance of acceptance of the program of President Race and the Board of Trustees, there was, in fact, the "bitterest kind of opposition."¹ In his report to the trustees in the

¹ Letter of Dr. Race to the authors, August 29, 1945.

spring of 1902, the president had pointed out that some people still clung tenaciously to the old ideas. He had given space in his report to statements from some of them. They had tried in various ways to explain the consistent decline in student enrollment at Athens. He analyzed their letters objectively and demonstrated again to the satisfaction of the trustees that the situation demanded more positive methods than a mere continuation and strengthening of the old.

Despite the continued expression of belief in his program, Dr. Race was disturbed by the fact that sentiment still overcame logic with some people. When he received an invitation to return to his old church in Binghamton in the spring of 1902, he was consequently receptive. When it was shown him that the invitation was unanimously extended by the official board of the Church, he accepted and resigned his place at Chattanooga. This brought a storm of protest from friends and associates at both Chattanooga and Cincinnati. After he was duly assigned his charge at Centenary Church, Binghamton, he returned to Chattanooga to complete the work of the school year.

Actually, President Race stood in the position of holding two jobs. He had committed himself, as he interpreted it, to his former congregation at Binghamton, but the Board of Trustees at Chattanooga had refused to accept his resignation. Fortunately, the bishops of the Church had chosen Chattanooga that year for their spring meeting and were in session when Dr. Race returned from Binghamton. There was laid before that meeting a petition from the Board of Trustees of the Grant University urgently requesting that it take action to prevent Dr. Race's leaving the institution. The petition was addressed to the meeting of all the bishops because the matter involved the "actions of two or more" of them.

It was stated that the Board of Managers of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society joined in the wish that Dr. Race be retained in his post. In convincing fashion the petition argued: "Dr. Race has met every expectation as chief executive of the University, and the work has steadily developed under his able leadership. He has undertaken important projects which are incomplete, and which his removal would put in jeopardy."

Dr. Race appeared before a committee of the bishops who told him that the board had considered carefully the situation and all that was involved. It was their decision that he should remain. This, in essence, placed the approval of the strongest influence in the Church, the bishops, themselves.

upon the program of Dr. Race. This and the continued expression of commendation from local supporters, among them, in particular, Mr. John A. Patten, were the responsible factors for the decision to stay in Chattanooga.

John A. Patten had become a member of the Board of Trustees in 1894. For the remainder of his life, he was among the most important influences on the board and the most generous friend of the institution. He was but thirty-five years old in 1902, but he had already created a reputation for judgment and ability which caused Dr. Race to realize that his support was necessary to the creation of the institution of which the president had dreamed. Already, Mr. Patten's generosity had allowed developments which otherwise would have gone by default, and time after time during the later history he was to justify Dr. Race's opinion of him by his unsparing devotion. No service was too great or demanded too much of his time.

Once his decision was made, Dr. Race went to work again, as he had in the beginning, with all his strength. Realizing that the situation would not allow any hesitation or indecision, he did not wait for the accomplishment of the changes under way. Facilities had to be improved if students capable of paying their way were to be attracted to the institution. As he had said in an earlier report to the trustees, Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a boy on the other might have made a college a generation before, but it no longer sufficed. Further, there was the necessity to do the best possible for the students then attending the institution. The school had, as he termed it, a "peculiar mission to the plain folk."

There was need for technological training in the program of the school. Financial strength had been lacking to establish such training. Now that he had been successful in one effort to interest Andrew Carnegie in the area, President Race turned again to the wealthy steelmaster in an effort to persuade him to assist this new cause. In his letter, sent to Carnegie in advance of his visit, Dr. Race called attention to the value of a school of trades. Emphasis was placed upon the fact that the institution was located close to the mountain areas of the South, where educational opportunity of the sort was lacking. Furthermore, Chattanooga was a natural location for such a school, as the city was the pioneer in the "New South," based upon industry, rather than agriculture.

Unfortunately, Mr. Carnegie's attention at the time was directed more to cultural activities. His reply was that unless Dr. Race wished to apply for help to secure a library or an organ, his effort would be of no avail.

Though the attempt to establish this school met with no success, it has never been entirely abandoned and has crept up frequently through the history of the institution.

Student activities also required the interest of the administration, inasmuch as they were a part of a well rounded college career. The old debating societies had lost their influence or had been moved to Athens with the college. Most of the students had little college spirit. They were older men and women, seeking professional training. Many of them had other activities to absorb their time. Nevertheless, an effort to arouse interest in debating and oratory was made. Mr. Patten offered two cash prizes, for which students in the three schools—medicine, theology and law—were eligible.

The athletic association was reorganized on October 11, 1901. All its debts were paid. Officers were elected and a football captain, W. S. Sharpe, chosen. Only one game was played with a team off the campus, if the *Times'* reporting was complete. That was against Troop B, a local cavalry unit, and was called the "social athletic feature of the past few years." There were nearly 3,000 in attendance with ladies conspicuous by their presence, as Morrow Chamberlain and W. A. Martin scored touchdowns for the troopers and won the game 10-0. A. M. Gifford was the star for the University, but he did not have sufficient support to avoid defeat.

A basketball team was formed and played locally during the season with little success. It may be that the failure of the teams caused a lack of interest in any sports for the next school year, but football was again a focus of interest in the fall of 1903. Two games were played that year. First was that between the students of the college at Athens and those of the schools at Chattanooga. The latter won, 16-0. A month later, November 27, the team from the professional schools played the 7th Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. The University was clearly outclassed, losing 27-5, but, according to the *Times'* reporter, the game was cleanly played. "No player on either side was seriously hurt . . . , although the usual amount of skin was subtracted from faces and limbs."

The customary financial stringency hindered the development of all these activities. They operated on a shoestring, as it were, typical of the whole institution. The faculty of the school of theology was, according to a contemporary statement by President Race, underpaid and overworked, while the faculties of the schools of law and medicine had never received salaries. A striking instance of the narrow margin on which

the institution was operating is shown in the authorization given to the president by the Board of Trustees to make a loan of \$250, so that the catalog for the year could be printed.

Dr. Ackerman was still working to accumulate endowment for the theology department and to secure funds to aid worthy ministerial students. It was a difficult and heartbreaking task. Only his devotion to the cause kept him at it, as he met with but small response at best. The condition of the department of theology—the faculty of which was dependent upon their salaries, as they had no private practice to fall back on, as did the doctors and lawyers of the other schools—is demonstrated by the fact that one member of it, the Reverend J. J. Garvin, applied each year for a leave of absence, which was granted, as he “could not afford to teach.”

In spite of these conditions the same small group of sincere men who had constituted the faculty when the school was moved to Chattanooga from Athens still labored as faithful and effective teachers. The greater proportion of the graduates of the school were similarly imbued with a desire to serve and remained in the South, often in small and unremunerative charges. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss congratulated Dean Newcomb in 1900 on the great improvement in the Holston Conference which was a result of the work of the school. Two years later President Race stated in his report that the same influence was noticeable throughout the South, inasmuch as seven of the presiding elders in five of the patronizing conferences were alumni.

Work of this quality attracted the attention of the people of importance in the Church. Dr. Ackerman, in particular, was known because of his travels in the interest of the school, during which he spoke in many churches. Possibly he received many offers to remain as minister, as he was a forceful and entertaining speaker. But it was not until he had completed fourteen years as a teacher that he felt justified in leaving the school. It was in May, 1903, that he resigned, and his departure was seriously felt. There was no one to continue his efforts to raise money for the assistance of the needy students, in whom he had been so interested, as other needs demanded the complete attention of the small faculty.

Dr. J. J. Manker, member of the original faculty of Chattanooga University and a constant friend of the institution, was elected to succeed Dr. Ackerman. He continued the effort to spread the influence of the school of theology in the local area by organizing the first of a series

of pastoral institutes for each commencement week. These were well attended by ministers from the adjacent conferences who found the refresher course of great benefit.

While the first of these was being held in the spring of 1904, it was announced that Dr. Cooke, the second of the theological faculty to be called elsewhere in the service of the Church, had been elected one of the book editors of its publishing house. Dr. Cooke had served as administrative officer and teacher for fifteen years, and while connected with the institution had also carried on the editorship of the *Methodist Advocate Journal*. His books had won for him the reputation of a scholar, and his lectures were always popular with the students, who, as Dean Newcomb remarked, the "first year admired but feared him a little, the second year they liked him, the third year they loved him."

Dean Newcomb chose the same time to announce his resignation as dean, after sixteen years of devoted service as a leader, although he continued to hold his place on the faculty. Dr. William S. Bovard was chosen to succeed him. Dr. Bovard was minister to a church in Portland, Maine, when he was persuaded by Dr. Race to enter this new work. He was won, as he later expressed it, by Race's "enthusiasm for his dream of the future. . . ."

The problems besetting the institution were many and perplexing. Modifications of the new medical building were necessary, among them a peculiar requirement which Dr. Cobleigh deemed "indispensable." He pointed out the resentment which was felt by many people about the dissecting of bodies and wrote: "Personal courage alone saved us from a mob once . . . ; and you know the unreasoning fury of an excited rabble." He anticipated trouble unless a shed or a driveway right to the building were constructed so that the wagons could unload "their burdens" out of sight of the curious eye.

The medical faculty were determined to improve their opportunity. They were embarked upon a four year program, in accordance with the standards they had assisted the Southern Association of Medical Schools to set up. They had established relationships with the newly constructed Baroness Erlanger Hospital, which provided the opportunities for in-service training which had been sadly lacking previously. The single drawback was the failure to include in the hospital a satisfactory clinical amphitheater, in which the students could watch the operations of prac-

ting surgeons. To close this gap, Dean Cobleigh himself had such a place equipped in the hospital, and gave it for the use of students.

The new medical building was called a "palace" by Dean Cobleigh. By contrast with the previous quarters, it undoubtedly appeared so to the members of the faculty and the others of the University family who had labored to bring it into being. It was a square brick building, unrelieved by any of the trimmings customary to the period, probably because of the necessity to keep the cost down. Nevertheless, by modern standards, the construction was more expensive than necessary due to the amount of unused space under the eaves and between the floors. It served its intended purpose well and is still used as quarters for two of the science departments, with its driveway passing close to the basement door although the original necessity for its proximity has long since passed.

It was felt necessary to give the grounds some embellishment, if the building was undecorated. A contract was signed with a local transfer company owner, who had need for space to grow feedstuffs for his teams. He obligated himself to plant 75 trees on the plot of ground including the medical building and to fence it. In return he was given the privilege of raising grains and hay on the portion of the ground not actually used by the institution. Thus that part of the campus north of Oak Street for the time being became a farm.

Enthusiastic and optimistic over all the improvements which had been made, the members of the medical faculty decided that they might give a possible additional impetus if they, all of whom were prominent, practising physicians of Chattanooga, were, themselves, holders of diplomas from the institution. Those who were so inclined would have permission to take examinations and if they passed satisfactorily would be granted degrees. Eight of them did so—E. C. Anderson, W. G. Bogart, H. Berlin, E. A. Cobleigh, G. M. Ellis, C. Holtzclaw, J. R. Rathmell, F. T. Smith—and thus became alumni of U. S. Grant University.

The important possibility associated with the medical building, which was accepted from the contractors on November 17, 1903, was its connection with the effort to re-establish the college at Chattanooga. Nine months to the day before, on February 17, a called meeting of the Board of Trustees was held to plan the details. President Race brought the members of the board up to date about the matter. The Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society had set as a requirement for its approval

that the balance due on the medical building had to be paid. This amounted to \$6,000, and stood as the only obstacle remaining to be overcome until, with his usual generosity, John A. Patten had assumed half the amount and was joined by another trustee, J. E. Annis, who had done likewise. The gifts were made with the distinct understanding that they were contingent on the bringing of the college to Chattanooga.

These pledges had been given in October, 1902, and President Race had immediately gone to Cincinnati to report to the managers of the Society that the conditions they had set up had been met. The Board of Managers placed its approval upon the program set out by Dr. Race, but it was necessary to bring the matter before the general meeting of the Society, the following month, for its approval. In an almost unanimous decision, the Society voted to endorse the creation of a college at Chattanooga and appropriated a sum of \$5,000 in addition to the regular appropriation to Grant University to help bear the expenses of it. In its usual effort to bring the support of local individuals into the matter, the Society made its appropriation contingent upon the raising of a like amount by the Chattanooga friends of the institution. It then laid its usual cautious hand upon the affair by stating that nothing should be attempted until the money was actually secured.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees the following May, all these matters were again discussed. By that time, things had settled down enough for the formal step, the amending of the charter to allow the re-opening of the college. This amendment, though written and signed in May, 1903, was not filed until the following November. It authorized the establishment and maintenance "in connection with the colleges of law, medicine and theology, a college of liberal arts, literature and general culture, with the power to confer degrees, at Chattanooga."

The efforts to effect this important change in the history of the institution had largely been accomplished quietly. The time had come to promote as actively as possible support for the prospective move. As President Race reported, there were many questions involved in the planning of the college at Chattanooga. Apparatus and other equipment must be secured. The amount of money set by the Society had to be solicited. He went to work to get as much of this as possible himself. He secured pledges to a total of \$7,000 a year for the support of the college and assured the receipt of the amount appropriated by the Society.

Five years had elapsed since President Race had stated the advisability

of the establishment of the college at Chattanooga. They were years of labor and struggle, of disappointment and accomplishment. Vested interests and sentimental attachments had vied with financial weakness to cause difficulties, but with courage and creative leadership, Dr. Race had brought his dream into reality. The college of liberal arts was to open its doors again at Chattanooga in the fall of 1904. For Dr. Race, it was a victory; for the present University of Chattanooga, it marks a real beginning date.

PART III

THE MODERN COLLEGE, 1904-1946

CHAPTER 12

Beginning the Modern College

President Race set about preparing plans for the opening of the college at Chattanooga with his usual care for every detail. It was fundamental that the proper combination of scholar and administrator be found to act as dean. The choice of Dr. Wesley Watson Hooper was a fortunate one. Dr. Hooper had been a member of the faculty of Chattanooga University through the whole of its short history. He had then remained with U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga as the head of the preparatory department until it was discontinued. After that he taught in the college at Athens.

He was respected for his scholarship and fine personal ideals. Students admired him, realizing that the deep lines in his face were the "marks of patient, kindly service" in a cause to which he had devoted the best years of his life. His patience and his kindness fitted him well for the post of dean. Being a teacher himself, he comprehended the problems of both student and faculty member. He stated his philosophy of education in terms which demonstrate both: "No matter how perfect every other feature of its equipment may be, there can be no real success or growth [in an educational institution] unless those who undertake the work of teaching are men and women of the highest type. Not only should they be thorough scholars, but they should possess high ideals as to the worth and possibilities of the human soul, and be able to inspire each pupil to his highest and best endeavor."

He attempted, in helping in the selection of a faculty for the new college, to put this philosophy into practice. Out of the numbers of applications received, the president and he chose the following: Lelia G. Bassett, Mary E. Beck, H. E. Bierly, John S. Fletcher, F. F. Hooper, Walter Hullihen, Mary Shutan, Robert B. Walsh, A. G. Steele. Three special lecturers from Chattanooga—B. S. Annis, S. G. Gilbreath, R. L. Jones—were also named to the staff. Three of the instructors held master's degrees and one a Ph.D. In addition to his duties as dean, Dr. Hooper taught classes in ethics, economics, and sociology.

Three degrees were offered: A.B., B.S., and Litt.B. The programs were all planned for four years, with the freshman and sophomore curricula fixed and required for the A.B. and B.S. degrees. Half of the courses in the junior year were also required, the remainder and all those in the senior year being electives. The Litt.B. contained certain fundamental courses which were required, but the student was allowed to select the order in which they should be taken, while there was a much larger proportion of electives than in the courses leading to the other two degrees. A total of 120 hours was required for graduation, in addition to which a written thesis had to be prepared by the candidate. In the instance of students who wished to attend the professional schools, the substitution of the first year of graduate study was allowed for the fourth undergraduate year.¹ There were four categories of honors—*summa cum laude*, *insigni cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, *cum laude*—for which prospective graduates contended.

To enter upon any of these programs, the student had to be sixteen years of age and to present a certificate of good moral character. Graduates of an accredited school or transfers from accredited colleges were admitted on their record. All others were required to pass satisfactorily an entrance examination. In formulating these admission requirements and degree standards, the faculty and administration followed the guiding principles established by the University Senate of the Methodist Church. Tuition charges again were modest, \$30.00 per year, and estimates of the total cost, including fees, tuition, room, board, laundry and books varied from a low of \$102 a year to a high of \$200.

Friends of the Athens branch of the institution viewed these plans and their possibilities with alarm. The old feelings of rivalry had not been completely stilled during the period of comparative harmony under President Race. The establishment of a college at Chattanooga revived old fears of competition between the two branches of the institution. Should circumstances require the abolishment of one or the other in the future, President Race's policy pointed to the discontinuance of the work at

¹ The catalog lists six courses offered in each of the following: Latin, Greek, German, French, English, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, philosophy and education; four courses each in economics, sociology, history, political science and oratory; two courses in Spanish, Italian and astronomy. Others were given if a sufficient number of students asked for them. Credit up to 12 hours on the A.B. and B.S. and 18 on the Litt.B. were allowed for music given by local instructors recommended by the faculty committee. To aid this program, Professor J. O. Cadek of the Cadek Conservatory of Music was asked to recommend a course of study.

Athens. Being in a minority in the Board of Trustees, the Athens group turned to the courts to secure support for their position. It was planned as a friendly suit intended to clear up a confused situation. The supporters of the Athens institution felt sincerely that right was on their side. As usual, though, bitterness crept in and unjustified charges were made.

The suit was filed in the chancery court of McMinn County, Tennessee, of which Athens was the county seat, on August 4, 1904. The bill was brought in the names of J. W. Bayless and R. J. Fisher of Athens, although the State of Tennessee and the Grant Memorial University were included in the list of complainants. The state was added because of the charge that the trustees of the University had violated the charter. Grant Memorial University, the predecessor at Athens of the U. S. Grant University, sued, according to the bill, in its own right. Bayless sued as a minority member of the Board of Trustees of U. S. Grant University, and Fisher as a member of the Board of Trustees of Grant Memorial University. The defendants to the suit were U. S. Grant University, John H. Race, as president and trustee, and—queer as it may seem—seventeen members of the Board of Trustees of Grant Memorial University, who had participated in the original decision to merge with Chattanooga University in 1889.

The bill of complaint prayed first for a complete separation of the two branches of the institution; second, for an injunction against any interference by Dr. Race with the maintenance or control of the affairs of the branch at Athens; third, to enjoin the defendant corporation and its officers from in any way opening and maintaining a college of liberal arts at Chattanooga or at any other place except on the university property at Athens. A demurrer to this bill was entered on the behalf of the defendants on August 22nd. It was upheld, however, on only one point. The chancellor ruled in favor of the complainants except that he would not allow the contradiction implicit in the sections of the bill which requested a separation while asking for power to control the present and future policy of the institution at Chattanooga. In other words, he granted the right of separation, but he refused to grant an injunction against the operation of a college at Chattanooga.

Though the way to the establishment of the college at Chattanooga was opened by this decision, the authorities of the University wished a complete, rather than a partial victory. For one reason, if the separation were permanent, the general situation would only be worsened by the

resumption of the old spirit of competition and its resultant bitterness. Second, President Race felt an obligation to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society to prevent the dissolution of this phase of its educational work in the South. So, even as plans continued to advance for the opening of the college at Chattanooga, the decision of the court was appealed.

The chancery court of appeals handed down a decision on September 29, 1904, over-ruling the McMinn chancellor in every particular in which he had held for the complainants. The court expressed its perplexity over the bill of complaint, saying that after a critical examination of it, the whole court was "in doubt as to what contract was made, when it was made, and with whom it was made." The precedent involved, the court pointed out, was found in the Pennsylvania College case, in which there was a combination of Washington College and Jefferson College to form Washington and Jefferson College. Some of the adherents had sued to prevent the merger and though their case was actually stronger than that of the Athens complainants, the Supreme Court of the United States had held in favor of the consolidation. The decision made the point that the Grant Memorial University had, through its legally elected trustees, dissolved its existence. Therefore, neither it nor Mr. Fisher as one of its trustees had any rights in court. Mr. Bayless was bound by the decision of the board of which he was a member and should secure any recourse from it, not in court.

The complainants immediately appealed this decision to the supreme court of the state, which rendered its decision over a year later, in November, 1905. The decision upheld the opinion of the chancery court of appeals in full, and thereby re-established the administrative authority, which had been held in abeyance for the period of the suit, of President Race and the Board of Trustees, over the whole of the institution. The granting of degrees at Athens was discontinued with the class graduating in the spring of 1906. The first two years of college work continued to be given there, and efforts were made to improve the quality of the work of the academy. Thus was taken an important step in the program formulated by the new president when he undertook the task of administering the University.

The new college at Chattanooga opened on October 5, 1904. From that day to the present, there have been no such sidetracks as hindered the early years of Chattanooga University and plagued the whole period be-

tween 1889 and 1904. The ceremonies of that opening day were fitting to the occasion. Mayor Alexander W. Chambliss participated for the community. As Captain Chamberlain was forced to be absent, John A. Patten spoke for the trustees. Bishop Henry W. Warren represented the Church and delivered the main address in his usual forceful manner. He used effectively illustrations from his wide travels, but emphasized that no experience could take the place of sound educational training. His speech was well received by his audience, to whom he was more than a casual orator. Bishop Warren had been chairman of the committee of the conferences which had made the original recommendation that Chattanooga be the site of the "great central university" in 1884.

Ministers of other denominations in the community took part in the ceremonies. President Race made a short welcoming address. He said that 46 students had matriculated in the college. The largest enrollment in the collegiate department of Chattanooga University had been 26, while only 21 had registered the last year a college had operated at Chattanooga. The theology department had 25 students. Registration for the law school was 70, while the medical department had the largest in its history, 268. He spoke with pride about the work of the professional schools, but pointed to the fact that the day was most memorable because it marked the opening of a new opportunity for all departments through the establishment of the college of liberal arts at Chattanooga.

That this was no idle statement is demonstrated by the number of students from the other departments who chose to supplement the vocational training they were able to get in the professional schools with the intellectual development offered by the courses in the liberal arts. There were 107 students, whose primary objective was training in law or medicine or theology, who took advantage of this new opportunity in the first year.

Such an enthusiastic reception as the new college had received from both local supporters and students convinced President Race that another important step was immediately necessary. That was the building of an endowment which would remove the institution from its virtual dependence upon the financial support of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. Some slight steps had been made in that direction. Through the efforts of Dr. Ackerman, a total of approximately \$17,000 had been accumulated by 1904 to maintain a chair of systematic theology. At the same time, the endowment fund of the University was slightly

under \$16,000. The entire amount, as announced in June, 1904, totaled \$32,719.83, plus fifteen acres of land in Minnesota. The income from that small amount would not go far toward maintaining the type of educational program President Race was determined to build.

In his efforts to increase the endowment of the institution, Dr. Race's attention was called to Dr. Daniel Kimball Pearsons of Chicago, who had been endowing a number of small colleges. Dr. Pearsons had set himself the goal in his early days of achieving a fortune. Then, having accumulated \$6,000,000, according to the contemporary accounts, "by hard labor and frugal living," he had adopted the objective of systematically giving it away. That, said Dr. Pearsons in an interview, was "greater sport than baseball and more fun than any other form of entertainment."

Dr. Race presented the case of the U. S. Grant University to Dr. Pearsons, and on April 1, 1905, the 85 year old philanthropist replied as follows: "I am ready to make you this proposition: I will give you for the endowment of Grant University \$50,000, if your people will raise \$150,000 for the same purpose, perpetual endowment. I will give you one year to raise the money and no longer. All the \$200,000 must be kept forever and forever, only the income can be used."

Dr. Pearsons' early reply was quite a surprise to President Race, who had not expected it before mid-summer. He was out of town when the offer was received, but immediately on his return he wired characteristically: "Conditions will be met if grit and grace hold out." His letter, which followed, makes the important point that this was the first large gift ever tendered the institution, and that it was an inspiration to take up the task of meeting the stipulations. He also asked the advice of Dr. Pearsons on the conduct of campaigns. "Keep your own counsels," Dr. Pearsons replied, "and let no one know when you have enough, a little surplus will not harm you."

Dr. Race was relieved of administrative detail as far as possible by the Board of Trustees in order that he might devote his whole energies to the campaign to secure the funds necessary to meet Dr. Pearsons' offer. The first assistance came somewhat fortuitously. Inasmuch as the Commencement Exercises of 1905 marked the first graduating class from the new college, an effort had been made to secure as prominent a speaker as possible. Secretary of the Treasury Leslie Shaw accepted an invitation and spoke on the subject, "Self Reliance." It pleased the assembled audi-

ence and the five graduates: Edna Borcharding, Margaret Louise Crowder, Mabel Rust Hooper, Dora Annette Willingham, Virgil Cephus Wright. It also was widely noted in the press and thus brought attention to the institution at a time when publicity was of particular value.

The campaign to secure the endowment had been planned and was well under way by commencement time. At the exercises, President Race announced that a large gift had been secured from Miss S. Adelaide Danforth of Elmira, New York. This gave added enthusiasm to the workers locally and elsewhere, and by the following spring, all but \$30,000 had been secured. This amount was given by Andrew Carnegie, whose interest had been aroused in the institution, even though he still could not accept the whole responsibility for the establishment of a trade school. President Race was able, therefore, to advise Dr. Pearsons that his every condition had been met, that \$150,000 was in hand, either in outright gifts or in bankable notes, as certified by the Chattanooga Savings Bank on April 2, 1906.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees that June was a particularly enthusiastic one. Praise was deservedly heaped upon President Race for the successful endowment campaign, and sincere thanks extended Dr. Pearsons for his contribution. All the departments of the institution seemed to be operating well and harmoniously. Arrangements were made at this meeting to discontinue college work at Athens.

A new dean for the medical department had to be appointed as Dr. E. A. Cobleigh had died the preceding November. The idea for the medical school had been born in Dr. Cobleigh's little wooden office on Chestnut Street in Chattanooga, approximately where the Mountain City Club now stands. He had persuaded the doctors of the community to form its faculty, and he had been, through the whole of its history, its "most faithful and efficient dean." Dr. J. R. Rathmell, who succeeded Dr. Cobleigh, had been his associate in practice as well as on the faculty. The new appointment, consequently, did not disturb continuity.

Another death of an early friend of the institution occurred a little more than a year after that of Dr. Cobleigh. On December 22, 1906, news came to Chattanooga of the death of Dr. Richard S. Rust. As Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, he had been largely responsible for the organization of the University. He had served unselfishly as a member of the Board of Trustees from the beginning. He had been particularly

effective during the trying years of adjustment, as his personality was such that whomever he touched, whether in business or in social meetings, he left as a friend.

It was an interesting juxtaposition of events that the death of this important figure in the organization and administration of the Society should have occurred within four days of the absorption of that society in a greater one of the Church. The General Conference of 1904 had authorized the managers of three of the organizations of the Church to effect a combination, inasmuch as the three had somewhat common interests in education. On December 26, 1906, it was announced that the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid, and Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church would take over the administrative duties of the Society. This meant no change of relationship with Grant University, but the use of Board of Education, to designate the organization, relieved to degree some of the difficulty which had originally associated itself with the term "freedmen."

Within six months, another change of title which was to have possibilities of capturing greater local interest was effected. The Board of Trustees authorized unanimously at its spring meeting, 1907, a change of charter by which the institution would become known as the University of Chattanooga. The branch at Athens was to be known as the Athens School of the University of Chattanooga. On June 18, 1907, this amendment to the charter became official.

With this important move toward the consolidation of the community interest in the institution, there came an opportunity to investigate in what ways its service could be advanced. It was still recognized that additional endowment was needed, and President Race, in particular, constantly had that necessity in mind. But now that so many plans had matured in a short space of time, it was thought best to concentrate on organizing and developing the institution.

As a community college, there were certain fundamental obligations which should be undertaken. The public schools were inadequately staffed with people not always professionally prepared. One assistance to the community would consequently be courses for teachers-in-service. Such classes were initiated in the year 1907-1908 in a small way as the university extension department. In addition, there were some demands for graduate work in the fields of liberal arts, but these were not met, as the faculty was disinclined to divide its efforts.

Standards were held high in the college, despite the effect upon the number of students, who were likely to choose places where "short-cut" courses were available. There were constant efforts to improve equipment. The library, for example, was cataloged and was constantly being added to, although it was still over-loaded in the field of theology. Many of these volumes were gifts from interested friends, while occasionally the gift of all or the major part of personal libraries was received on the death of the owner, as in the instances of Bishops Joyce and McCabe.

Athletics drew increased attention, although there was, as yet, no place other than the general campus or fields in the neighborhood upon which to engage in games. A student committee petitioned the trustees to make some provision for an athletic field early in 1908. The land immediately adjacent to the west of the medical building was granted for the use, although it was pointed out that the institution had no funds with which to develop it. A committee of the trustees was appointed consisting of Henry Ferger, John A. Patten and Z. W. Wheland, to work with the students led by the popular athlete, Hilary Hampton. Four thousand dollars was secured, and the field graded and stands erected, providing football, baseball and tennis facilities. The trustees voted to call this part of the campus Chamberlain Field. This was one recognition of the years of service given to the institution by Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain. Another followed shortly when faculty and trustees joined to vote him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the spring Commencement 1909.

The meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1909 saw the culmination of the series of events by which the University became genuinely Chattanooga's own. In February, 1908, the new organization charged with the administration of the educational institutions of the Church had passed a resolution which stated that when any one of the schools had accumulated enough endowment to make itself self-supporting, title to its property could be transferred to the local board of trustees. On the basis of this resolution and the successful accomplishment of the endowment campaign the Chattanooga board petitioned the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools to transfer the holdings of the institution to its authority. The following December, the Board of Managers recommended that the property of the University at Athens and Chattanooga be deeded to the Board of Trustees of the institution. This was done on May 21, 1909, and was acknowledged by the local board in a

resolution which thanked the Church for its generosity and pledged the members of the board to consider the new obligation as a sacred trust.

A severance of relations between the Church and its educational institutions was not implied in this policy. The Church continued to be deeply interested in their welfare and administration. The counsel of the men of the Church was always available and helpful. Appropriations continued to be made and the Senate still operated as an educational guide. It was nevertheless an important step. The institutions were to be granted an autonomy which would prevent many unnecessary difficulties and duplications of effort. The new policy was to lead to a greater emphasis upon the local direction and consequently an increase in local sympathy and interest.

In order to accomplish this very important change of policy, much labor and thought had been given the matter by the men who were largely responsible for the administration of the Board of Education, Freedmen's Aid and Sunday Schools. In a resolution by the Chattanooga board, calling attention to this, special emphasis was placed upon the contribution of Bishop John M. Walden. As a mark of appreciation, a life-size portrait of the bishop was hung on the walls of the college.

Bishop Walden's accomplishment in securing the transfer of the property to the local board was an important one, but even he could not have secured it had President Race been unable to win the local and national financial support which created the endowment. Further, Dr. Race had built a quality of respect for his administration, both with the local supporters of the school and those authorities of the Church with whom he worked. The University under his administrative guidance was not only achieving an internal harmony unknown before his arrival, but its academic standing was steadily gaining respect. These recognized achievements added to the granting of ownership combined to place Chattanoogaans, particularly the supporters of the University, under a feeling of deep obligation to the man who had so quickly won a place in the community and had continued to grow in its regard and affection. Almost spontaneously, at a dinner given to announce the receipt of the deed to the property, a movement was undertaken to build a home for the president on the University campus. A whirlwind campaign was held and \$20,000 was secured, under the leadership of John A. Patten. The home was intended to express appreciation for the qualities of President Race and Mrs. Race as well as the action of the Church authorities. It was

completed within a year and was a distinct addition to the campus north of Oak Street.

The next move of Dr. Race was in another effort to improve the service of the University to the community and to advance its educational offerings and facilities. The University of Cincinnati had developed a program of co-operative engineering studies which seemed to contain possibilities for Chattanooga. The dean of the department was invited to Chattanooga to explain to local industrialists how the courses were planned. Two students were assigned to a job, one working while the other attended classes, the two thus securing theoretical training and practical experience at the same time.

President Race had hopes that such courses might serve the need he had attempted to fill when he appealed to Andrew Carnegie for assistance in establishing an engineering and trade school. For some reason, sufficient interest was not aroused among those who would give it the necessary support and the idea was not developed. This signified in no degree a slackened interest in the traditional fields of the liberal arts. Even as the faculty and administration were planning to ask Dean Schneider of Cincinnati to come to Chattanooga, a resolution was passed at a meeting, stating that the "members of the Faculty are a unit in the general conception and belief that mental discipline and culture, rather than information and direct preparation for business or professional life, are to be sought in college."

This insistence upon the proper type of work carried over to a conviction about the quality as well. The standards were set in conformity with those established by the University Senate of the Church, and were carefully maintained. In fact, the superintendent of Hamilton County schools reported about this time that no one of his graduating high school class could enter the University of Chattanooga except "with condition." It was this insistence upon good work that won the University an invitation to become a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States.

This organization had been formed in 1895 "to elevate the standard of scholarship and to effect uniformity of entrance requirements." It also had as a part of its purpose to separate preparatory and college work. The latter requirement had delayed the entrance of the University, but in 1910 this was accomplished by dropping all work at Chattanooga below college

grade, and the institution became the 21st collegiate member of the association. A year later, a study of the work done among the colleges of the association disclosed that the University of Chattanooga was one of only seven member institutions requiring a full four years of work for the bachelor's degree of all students.¹ And an evaluation of the work of the institutions of the Methodist Church, made for the University Senate, placed Chattanooga in the highest grade of "A."

It was rather remarkable that such good work could be done under the handicap of constant financial difficulty. A survey of the 46 institutions of the Methodist Church, made about this time, disclosed that the University of Chattanooga, though in the first rank academically, was 46th in tuition collected, 31st in general equipment, and 20th in income and endowment. There had never been doubt in President Race's mind that additional endowment must be secured before real advancement could be made by the University. In an effort to handle the endowment more successfully the several funds had been merged into one and placed in the care of a single supervisory committee in 1907. A suggestion had been made by President Race in 1908 that an annual campaign be instituted to secure funds for current expenses to help out the meager tuition income and the inadequate returns from endowment, but it was not accepted by the trustees.

The preceding fall a campaign to secure \$400,000 had been authorized by the Board of Trustees in hope that the General Education Board, which had been established by John D. Rockefeller in 1902 to promote the cause of education in the United States, would make a large contribution. When President Race called upon Wallace Buttrick, Executive Secretary of the General Education Board, he was turned down, although in such fashion that he felt aid would be forthcoming in the future.

In the meantime he felt that something should be done to bring the operation of the institution within its income and to increase its effectiveness. There was still the old trouble about the professional schools. Dean Bovard, after four years on the faculty of the theological department, had been elected in 1908 president of Morris Hill College, a small church school. This left a vacancy which was not filled until the following year

¹ Guy E. Snavely: A Short History of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. *Southern Association Quarterly*, vol. 9, no. 4, p. 434. The Southern Association was formed largely through the influence of Chancellor T. H. Kirkland and the faculty of Vanderbilt University. The other institutions listed are: Central University (now Centre College), Randolph-Macon College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Sophie Newcomb College, Tulane University, and Vanderbilt University.

when the Reverend Walter D. Agnew was chosen dean. The department was still struggling with a small student body.

The medical school had its share of worries, although they were not concerned with the size of its enrollment, which had continued to increase. Standards were being raised by the accrediting agencies to a degree which, if completely met, would mean the virtual exclusion of all students from the southern area. Dr. Rathmell, who had succeeded Dr. Cobleigh, had other worries, also. He was particularly disturbed by the school's coeducational policy. The first woman graduate had been in the class of 1901, but he still insisted that admission of women, particularly to classes in dissection and anatomy, created so much embarrassment that many male students refused to attend the institution.

Confronted by these difficulties of administration, which created unnecessary burdens and were complicated by the school's limited endowment, President Race made the recommendation to the Board of Trustees in 1909 that the professional schools be discontinued. All strength should be devoted to "developing a real college from the fine plant we have in this strategic center." The Board of Trustees, instead, determined upon a campaign for \$500,000 to be raised by January 1, 1912. There was no commitment of help from the General Education Board, but a committee was sent to solicit its assistance.

For various reasons, the General Education Board held the request in abeyance, but when John A. Patten, accompanied by Bishop William F. Anderson, who was resident bishop at Chattanooga and an officer of the Board of Education of the Church, called upon Dr. Buttrick in May, 1910, they were told that Chattanooga could not be recommended as long as it divided the strength of the institution by maintaining the professional schools, and did not furnish adequate laboratory facilities for undergraduate instruction in the sciences. This information was transmitted to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees by telegram. The reply was immediately sent that the professional schools would be discontinued that year, and that scientific laboratories, to be equipped from funds secured in the campaign, would be established in the old medical building.

The only other stipulation by the General Education Board was that all debt must be cleared in addition to the sum which would be necessary to meet the terms of any grant, a requirement which was immediately accepted. After an understanding had been reached in all these matters, the General Education Board agreed to give \$150,000 provided the University

would raise \$350,000 by November 1, 1912. \$200,000 of this amount was to be used for buildings, while \$300,000 was to be placed in "inviolable endowment." The Board of Trustees of the University accepted the offer November 22, 1910.

One of the reasons given by Dr. Race for the interest of the General Education Board in the University of Chattanooga was its location, "right in the heart of the city, where our boys and girls can go to school and live at home." This put an end to another plan of President Race, who for several years had been interested in exchanging the site of the campus, which he thought too valuable as well as too limited for college use, for one north of the river, where acreage was available. In the two attitudes, there is a contrast between the vision of Dr. Buttrick of the future of the institution as a local or area college and that of Dr. Race, still influenced by the idea of its origin as the "central university" of the Church. Had Dr. Buttrick foreseen the influence of the automobile, such a conflict of ideas would not have existed, and thereby the problems of expansion which have been inherited by succeeding administrations would have been averted.

A plan of campaign was set up to raise the funds. Dr. Race and Dr. Bovard, who had returned to the institution when elected vice-president in charge of the Athens School in 1910, were relieved of the major portion of their administrative duties to conduct the campaign. The Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to work with the trustees of the institution in a joint organization of which John A. Patten was general chairman. The Methodist Board of Education, in addition to lending its support to the campaign, assisted in discharging the accumulated indebtedness. Throughout the next two years, intensive efforts were made, and on the appointed date, November 1, 1912, the General Education Board was notified that the amount had been secured. Thus within seven and a half years (the campaign to meet the gift of Dr. Pearsons had begun in April, 1905) there had been accumulated for purposes of general endowment and buildings a sum of \$750,000. Only when one recalls the limited financial strength of the institution sixteen years before, when President Race accepted his position, is it understood just how great was the amount of progress.

While the campaign to secure funds was going on, there were continuing efforts to improve the program and to enlarge the use of the facilities of the college. A system of faculty advisers was instituted, each mem-

ber of the faculty being assigned six to fifteen students. The latter were to be free to ask counsel and assistance in academic and personal problems. Summer courses were introduced in 1912. The work was divided into two categories: that for college credit and that without.¹ To bring entrance requirements into line with those established by the Southern Association, no freshman was admitted on condition with less than 12 units. The general entrance requirements of the University had long been equal to or above those demanded by the majority of the members of the association.

The increased responsibility of the Board of Trustees, which was a consequence of the ownership of the property and the enlarged endowment, caused it to add to its numbers. In 1909, it had been increased from 21 to 27 members, and at the meeting in 1913, three more were added, making a total of 30. At the same meeting, the resignation of Vice-President Bovard, who had served the school valuably in many capacities, was received. This was a blow, when prospects appeared so bright, but it was as nothing compared to the news that President Race was also leaving.

President Race had completed his sixteenth year as administrator of the principal educational institution of the Church in the South. It had been a strenuous period in every way. There had been the necessity for tact and diplomacy to achieve the harmony which had previously been unknown among the various elements of the institution. There had been opportunity to exercise rare judgment and wisdom in developing a sound educational program. All these, together with the financial burdens and the exertion required in the campaigns for endowment, had been faced and met with energy and intelligence. It was but natural that the Church authorities had been long attracted to this man of positive vision and energy, and had been waiting the opportunity to place him in a position of even greater responsibility. That came when the position of one of the two publishing agents, who directed the largest single activity of the Church, that of selecting and publishing its books, periodicals and manuals, fell vacant. The task was that of policy-making as well as administering a great commercial enterprise. It was rightfully called by the faculty of the University of Chattanooga in a farewell resolution, a "high office."

The election of Dr. Race to the position occurred in April, 1913, and his resignation was presented then to the trustees. It was accepted with

¹ Unusual success attended this first year of summer work. 191 students, as compared with 119 enrolled in the regular terms, were registered.

unanimous expression of regret at the meeting in June. He was asked to continue as acting president until his successor could be secured, an office he accepted although pointing out that he would have virtually no time to give to it. The faculty had recommended to the board that he be granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, but at his request the board took no action.¹

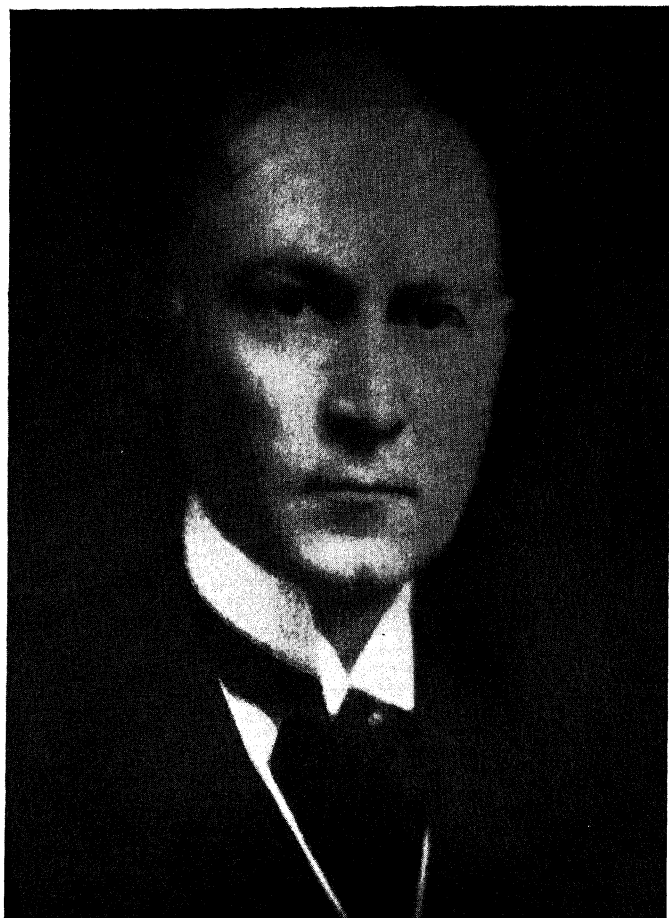
Expressions of regret over the leaving of Dr. Race and Mrs. Race, who had won the hearts of students, faculty and townspeople in her position of campus hostess, were received from people of Chattanooga and the area. Friends of the University and of the Church paid them tribute. Resolutions were passed by groups within and without the city. Possibly none of these expresses more succinctly the feeling for him and the quality of his accomplishment than a letter from a member of the Board of Trustees, J. W. Fisher, who lived in Newport, Tennessee. "I shall miss you," Mr. Fisher wrote. "The university will miss you. Many will miss you who would have stoned you a few years ago. You will pardon me if I say you have been the University to me."

The metamorphosis of the cumbersome, jealousy-ridden organization of the 1890's, which had vacillated without policy, following choices dictated by expediency rather than educational program, into a united, progressive college was the accomplishment of John H. Race at Chattanooga. He laid the foundation, actually, of the college of today. Had it not been, to use the words of the faculty resolution, for his "great work of reorganizing, rejuvenating, and placing [it] on a safe financial basis," the University of Chattanooga would probably not have survived. Like many a similar institution of auspicious origin, it would have fallen into ineffectuality or passed out of existence. Whatever else the modern University of Chattanooga may be, it is a monument to the genius of John H. Race.

¹This award, so richly deserved and so earnestly desired by the faculty, trustees, and friends of the institution, was made at the 1916 commencement.



JOHN A. PATTEN



DR. FRED W. HIXSON

CHAPTER 13

The Building Program

The committee appointed to find a successor for President Race moved slowly in its consideration of candidates. Not until April 28, 1914, was the name of Fred Whitlo Hixson submitted to the Board of Trustees for its approval. In the meantime, the institution had carried on quietly and successfully under the leadership of Dean Hooper, inasmuch as Acting President Race found that his belief that he would have no time from his new duties to give to the administration of his old charge was correct. The student body numbered 126 while 314 registered for the summer session of 1913, which for the second year operated under the direction of Dr. David R. Lee, professor of Greek and Latin on the regular faculty.

The new president, who received the unanimous approval of the Board of Trustees and was immediately asked by the faculty to deliver the baccalaureate sermon, was a Methodist minister, as all his predecessors had been. He was born in Indiana in 1874 and had lived most of his life there. He graduated from DePauw University in 1899 with a B.A. and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Even before his graduation he had had both teaching and ministerial experience, having stayed out of school the year after he was a sophomore to be principal of a country high school. As early as 1896, under the tutelage of his father, he had received a local preacher's license. The same year as his graduation saw two other important events in his life: he was married and ordained to the ministry.

The Reverend Mr. Hixson served some of the most important churches of his native state successfully as minister, and showed his interest in education by his work on the educational committees of his conference. In 1913 his alma mater called him back to award him a Doctor of Divinity degree in recognition of his service. When he was invited to become the president of the University of Chattanooga he was the minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Crawfordsville, Indiana.

The abrupt change from his pastoral duties to those of college administrator was not too easily made by Dr. Hixson in one respect. In appear-

ance, he was always primarily the minister. He was a dignified individual and was usually dressed in the traditional frock coat and striped trousers of the calling. His austere manner disturbed some students, but others remember him as kindly and sympathetic.

He was a thoughtful speaker. He could be stern upon occasion and held rigidly to principle. Yet he had a definite sense of humor. One of his students still amusedly recalls that Dr. Hixson chose a bitterly cold day in an ill heated Chapel to read Robert Service's "Cremation of Sam McGee" to the assembly instead of giving his customary short sermon. He limited humor to its proper place and function. One of the first incidents after his inaugural was described in the *Echo* in this fashion: "Dr. Hixson appears to be a man of determination, but when the water brigade on the fourth floor mistook him for a Freshman, he suddenly became more determined than ever." The outcome, the editor left to the imagination of his readers.

Although President Hixson's formal inaugural was delayed until the following fall, he was present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1914. At that meeting, the election of the Reverend Robert B. Stansell as vice-president in charge of the Athens School was announced. Dr. Stansell was a graduate of the liberal arts college of Grant University at Athens, and had been a student for two years in the theological school at Chattanooga. He had been awarded a D.D. degree by the University of Chattanooga in 1913.

At this meeting, where new heads of the institution were chosen, the deaths of two important figures connected with its history were noted by the passing of suitable resolutions. Bishop J. M. Walden, staunch friend always of the Chattanooga school, had died January 21, while Dr. G. T. Newcomb, for many years a member of the theological faculty and for a period its dean, passed away February 17th.

As a part of the Commencement Exercises of 1914, ground was broken for the gymnasium, the first of the group of new buildings which were to be constructed out of the funds raised in the endowment campaign. Using a gilt spade, its handle bound with the University's colors, Capt. Chamberlain removed the first shovelful of earth on June 14th, 1914. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Race. Other short addresses were made by Mayor T. C. Thompson, P. J. Kruesi, H. Clay Evans, Captain Chamberlain, Dr. Stansell, Dr. Hixson, and J. M. Wolfe of the class of '95, who represented the alumni. After the exercises were completed, the whole group, led by the faculty, trustees and graduating class, all in cap and

gown, marched to the First Methodist Church for the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Hixson.

The cornerstone of the gymnasium was laid as a part of the inaugural of President Hixson. On October 22nd a crowd gathered to watch this ceremony. After it was completed, a procession, led again by those in academic costumes, moved to the Bijou Theater where the inaugural was held. It was the first formal installation of an administrative head of the institution. The faculty and students of the Athens School as well as those of Chattanooga attended in a body, while representatives of the Holston Conference were also present. There was an extensive program, in which many visiting dignitaries of the Church and delegates of other educational institutions took part.

During the administration of President Hixson, the concentration of interest was upon the building program, necessary to accomplish the educational purposes outlined for the institution by Dr. Race, and the collection of the pledges made in the endowment campaign. War was to interfere and to cast its gloom over campus activities, as it did over the nation and the world. Other problems were to arise, but they were insignificant in proportion. As Dr. Race had laid the spiritual foundation of the college, the physical requirements which were also necessary to bring it into being were to be the contribution of the administration of President Hixson.

After considering the remodeling of Old Main to bring it into line with modern educational practices, the trustees and the president decided that the wiser course would be to construct new buildings. An Atlanta architect, W. T. Downing, had attracted local attention by the complete plan he had devised for Baylor School, utilizing the natural terrain and designing the buildings to fit into the landscape admirably. He was instructed to develop a university plan which not only included the buildings to be erected but those for future expansion. The style was Collegiate Gothic. The plan of the buildings was well suited to the grounds and appeared very practical for their intended use.

A contract for the first units, the administration building and the portion of the classroom section extending to the tower room on Oak Street, was let to T. S. Moudy and Company of Chattanooga. Mr. W. A. Gosnell of Atlanta, an associate of Downing, supervised the building. The contract contained a provision that the construction would be completed by July 31, 1916. In the interim, Old Main continued to be used.

On September 9, 1915, which was also Matriculation Day for that session, ground was broken for the new buildings. The group which had gathered for the opening exercises followed President Hixson to the spot where a plow decorated with the college colors was standing. He took the reins and, his farm-boy training standing him in good stead, started up the team and broke the first ground for the new structure. Immediately following this portion of the ceremony, John A. Patten, who had been active in every phase of the new program, introduced the architect, Mr. Downing, to the assembly and made the first public display of the plans for the new campus, including the shield of the college. This was the creation of Dr. Hixson and carried the motto, "Faciemus," across it. Construction was immediately started and on April 21, 1916, the cornerstone was laid.

Again, in the midst of activities which were designed to carry the institution forward, death struck among those who had been its pioneers. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in June, 1916, resolutions were offered in memory of Captain Hiram S. Chamberlain, Henry C. Beck and Dr. J. J. Manker, who had all been original incorporators of Chattanooga University in 1886, and John A. Patten, who had been a member of the Board since 1894. These men had served the institution generously and long. As the resolution of the Board of Trustees said: "The splendid services of these honored men were never more needed, so far as human discernment goes, than now in these years of transition and enlargement. Their unyielding loyalty, their heroic devotion, their constructive energies through the past years have been to a large degree responsible for the splendid institution of today. How sorely they will be missed from our councils must be told by the years, and not even by the heaviness of our hearts at the present moment. The greatest honor which we can pay their memory is to take up their uncompleted work and carry it to triumphant conclusion."

Elected to succeed this important group of men were Mrs. John A. Patten, Morrow Chamberlain, Bishop Thomas Nicolson and Bishop Frank M. Bristol. Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, resident bishop of the Chattanooga area, was made president of the board. To take Captain Chamberlain's place on the building committee, then so actively engaged in superintending the new program, Z. W. Wheland was chosen. The other two members of this committee were H. S. Probasco and Herman Ferger.

When the students returned in the fall of 1917, the chief topic of con-

versation, even despite the war which was raging in Europe and beginning to be so troublous to American minds, was the prospective change to the new buildings. There was no formal and complete move from one building to another, but as rooms were finished and seats put in place, the classes changed from their old meeting places to the new. The library was transferred first. The cramped quarters it had occupied had long been recognized as a handicap, so it was with a feeling of relief that Librarian Mildred Hart arranged the books in their commodious, lighter quarters. Dean Hooper was the next to move and was followed by President Hixson. It was not until November 16th that one of the classrooms was ready for occupancy. On that day the first class was held in the new building. The public was given its first look at the new quarters of the University when a reception was held on December 8th. An orchestra played on the balcony over the entrance and a profusion of flowers added color and fragrance to the happy occasion.

Looking to the completion of the portion of Downing's program planned for immediate construction, the building committee had requested the permission of the Executive Committee to proceed further with the work. This was granted and the razing of Old Main was begun in late November. Because of the building difficulties of the war period, it was decided to employ a superintendent of construction and build the continuation of the classroom section, called then the science hall, and the Chapel without letting the contract to a construction firm. The brick and stone which had been part of Old Main were carefully salvaged and used in the construction of the new buildings.

The financial problems attendant upon the construction program had required economies in every possible way. The endowment campaign, from which the major portion of the money was secured, had left the institution with uncollected pledges, possibly because of the economic maladjustments of the early war period. Under the agreement with the General Education Board, only the money actually paid in was to be considered. New pledges had to be secured and collected to replace the shrinkage of the old as the deadline of the end of 1915 approached. On November 29, President Hixson proudly announced that new funds had been satisfactorily secured and the agreement with the General Education Board completed.

It had not been easily done. The Methodist Board of Education had been forced to suspend some years and to cut sharply others its annual

appropriation to the institution. This made it difficult to stay within the budget and forced the administration to seek contributions for current expenses at the same time it was trying to get new endowment funds. In successfully meeting these concurrent problems, Dr. Hixson demonstrated patience and ability.

Questions of economy, along with other administrative matters which appear to have been somewhat laxly carried on, created difficulties with the school at Athens. The title of the administrative head of the Athens School was changed from vice-president to dean by the Board of Trustees at its 1915 meeting. At the same time a resolution was passed calling for "harmonious cooperation" and stating it had not existed between the president and vice-president of the institution. That this did not adjust affairs is shown by the fact that in the next three years three different men held the office of dean at Athens. It was not until James Lindsey Robb, of the class of 1906 at Chattanooga, took office in 1918 that the harmony sought by the board was secured.

A further example of how pressing was the financial difficulty of the period is given in the action of the trustees at their meeting of 1916, temporarily discontinuing intercollegiate athletics. This action, when it was somewhat belatedly reported in the newspapers, brought a storm of protest. A mass meeting of the friends of athletics at the University was called. It was attended by members of the faculty and Board of Trustees, students and town folk. Much enthusiasm was in evidence. The result was the planning of a ticket selling campaign to insure an athletic budget for the following year. Upon its successful conclusion the Board of Trustees announced that the schedule as originally constituted would be played.

Another problem which arose was a consequence of the growing liberality of the time. Dancing had never been allowed on the campus of an institution so definitely under the influence of the Church. Before the gymnasium had been built, however, dancing had followed the playing of basketball games in a downtown armory. As these were never entirely university affairs, there was no opportunity for university control. When the gymnasium was available for such athletic contests, there was an attempt to transfer the social accompaniment as well. Furthermore, a larger plant gave students opportunity to indulge somewhat secretly in noon hour waltzing. As soon as these activities were discovered by the administration, they were stopped. However, this did not occur until word had gotten abroad that the University was violating the traditional Methodist

attitude toward such social indulgences. Letters poured into the president, asking his and the faculty's position on such matters. Several of these were from ministers who said they could not be expected to ask their congregations to contribute funds to aid an institution which permitted dancing. President Hixson felt forced, consequently, to state publicly on the floor of the Holston Conference in its annual session of 1916 that neither he nor the faculty of the University permitted or encouraged dancing among the students.

The greatest of all the problems were those precipitated by the war in Europe. The entry of the United States into the war in April, 1917, saw the almost immediate departure of many of the older men students from the campus. Some of them went to Officers' Training Camp, while others volunteered for service in the enlisted ranks. It was realized that everyone who could take part in some phase of war activity would be busy during the summer, so the usual summer session was called off. It is clear from this action that accelerated programs were not in the thinking of the educators of the period.

By June of 1917 the dean stated that fully 80% of the physically fit male students were in service. It was announced that football would have to be discontinued in the following fall. President Hixson exhorted the remaining students to continue their work to the extent of their ability despite the "distractions of war" and asked the faculty to "live faithfully by the highest academic standards."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1917, the difficulties of war received attention, but the chief interest was in the announcement from Mrs. John A. Patten and family that they wished the Chapel, then planned for construction, to be built at their expense in memory of John A. Patten. In spite of war difficulties, contractual arrangements were made for work to begin at once.

It was fortunate that the building program was not delayed, as the Science Hall made it possible for the University to accept a unit of the Students' Army Training Corps, when that organization was formed in the fall of 1918. The building had not been completed except for a shell which was easily turned into barracks for the use of the student troopers. The S.A.T.C. moved in October 1st, 1918, just in time to encounter the quarantine imposed by the city authorities because of the great flu epidemic of that fall. There were not the only uniforms to be encountered on the campus as men from Camp Greenleaf, the army medical training

center located in Chickamauga Park, were using the old medical building for instruction in dissection and other medical studies.

Shortly after the Armistice of November 11, Lt. Ralph Jackson, the commandant of the Chattanooga unit, announced its prospective disbandment inasmuch as the War Department had decided such training was no longer necessary. On December 7th the last assembly was held. Shortly after the majority of the men had gone from the campus, President Hixson reported that only approximately 25% of the unit remained in school. The S.A.T.C. had brought its share of problems. It was necessary to improvise barracks, mess hall and kitchen, as well as to adjust academic matters to military requirements. Nevertheless, this program furnished the opportunity for the institution to take its place in the general war effort of the country, and by bringing the trainees to the campus alleviated some of the financial burdens which had been increased by the inflationary influence of the war and its removal of civilian men students.

As a source of strength during this trying period and a prophecy of greater accomplishment to come the beautiful John A. Patten Memorial Chapel, the gift of Mrs. Patten and her children in memory of the long-time trustee and benefactor of the institution, daily took shape before the eyes of students and faculty. With a design not only beautiful to the eye but restful to the spirit, the Chapel marked the fulfillment of the architect's plan for the buildings on that section of the campus.

The dedicatory exercises for the Chapel were held May 30, 1919. Before a large group of friends who were present to honor the individual who had given so freely his time and thought to the University, dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church and administrative officers of the institution paid tribute to John Alanson Patten. David Manker Patten, eldest son of the philanthropist, presented the building to the University on behalf of the family. It was accepted by President Hixson, as a memorial "to be dedicated to the service of education and religion. . . ." It was indeed fitting that Dr. John H. Race, longtime friend of J. A. Patten and one well acquainted with his philosophy of life, should then have spoken upon "A Personal Appreciation of Mr. Patten as a Trustee and Benefactor." The second address of the evening was given by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, whose subject was "The Value of the Memorial Chapel to the Religious Work of the University."

One by one, through the years, the men who had aided in bringing the

Chattanooga University into being and had labored in its behalf during its early and trying period were being lost through death. J. W. Adams, trustee and the sole remaining member of the original chartering group died in 1918. The following year, two additional old friends of the college passed away. They were Francis Martin, prominent lawyer, and H. S. Probasco, lawyer and banker, both of them members of the board at the time of their death.

For several years, Dean W. W. Hooper, feeling the weight of increasing years, had been requesting that he be relieved of the growing duties of the office, which he had held since 1904. The president and the Board of Trustees were reluctant to lose his valued experience and wisdom from the administration, and would not release him until June, 1918. In retiring from his office, Professor Hooper did not leave the institution but remained an active member of the teaching faculty. He was succeeded as dean by Professor Thomas Billings, a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, and holder of a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. The new administrator had been on the faculty as professor of classical literature since 1916. Dean Billings held the office but one year and was succeeded by Professor Frank Finley Hooper, son of the beloved dean. He was a graduate of the college of liberal arts at Athens in 1897 and held an A.M. from the University of Wisconsin. Dean F. F. Hooper had been on the faculty as professor of mathematics since the college was established at Chattanooga in 1904.

In December, 1919, delegates from the leading colleges and universities of Tennessee gathered in Chattanooga to organize the Tennessee College Association. The purpose was stated as, "the advancement of the cause of higher education by the promotion of interests common to the colleges of Tennessee." The University was one of the charter members of the association.

President Hixson resigned July 2, 1920, to accept the post of president of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Board of Trustees. For the interim, the board appointed Dean Frank Hooper acting president.

The six years of the administration of President Hixson formed an important period in the history of the University. The student body had grown from 142 to 181. Through the major part of his administration, President Hixson asked for additional faculty. He pointed out that the

college could not continue to grow unless new courses and departments were developed. The educational philosophy of the time was tending toward a greater liberalization. The influence of this attitude upon the administration of the University was limited by the small faculty, as well as their conservatism. There were certain increases in the number of electives, nevertheless, and Dean W. W. Hooper stated his changing point of view in the last of his annual reports: "The essence of the new education is individualism; to give to each young person that training which will enable him to develop symmetry and completeness of character, to become strong and self-reliant, and thus to develop successfully in all the social, economic and political activities of his generation."

Not all the liberalizing influences were educational. As a part of the philosophy expressed by Dean Hooper, as given above, it was recognized that social interests could not be confined to attitudes no longer generally accepted. The student body petitioned for the right to hold dances, and the great change which was taking place in the postwar period is shown, at least in part, by faculty action in January, 1920, approving three dances a year for each social group although insisting upon proper supervision and decorum.

There was a constant effort to encourage good scholarship. It was recognized that the students from the secondary and preparatory schools were being given better preparation for their college experience. This led to the dropping in 1918 of the Litt.B. degree, which carried less rigid requirements than the two which still continued to be given, the A.B. and the B.S. The same year, an honorary society for the purposes of recognizing outstanding scholarship was organized. Given the name Alpha it has been the most sought for recognition on the campus since that time.

As his final action, President Hixson persuaded the board to plan another endowment campaign. He had been in touch with officials of both the Methodist Board of Education and the General Education Board and reported that they were receptive. The postwar demands upon the institution were to be greater than in the past. It was necessary again to expand the program if the college were to keep pace. The period of quiescence, actually a period of stabilization to achieve the program outlined by Dr. Race, was over. It was that view which the departing president pressed upon the Board of Trustees in his final meeting with them.

President Hixson had served his educational apprenticeship at Chattanooga. He was assisted loyally by Mrs. Hixson, who officiated at the typi-

cal ceremonies of the college year and participated in many community activities. Perplexing problems had been faced and solved. A group of new buildings marked the progress of the University. Dr. Hixson felt the future could hold no great difficulties for his successor if he were placed upon the right road.

CHAPTER 14

Academic Growth

Acting President Hooper undertook his new duties with vigor and intelligence. Both were needed as his task was not an easy one. He had to carry the entire administrative burden of the University, and though his position as president was recognized as a temporary one, there was no way to postpone the vexing questions which arose as the country made the difficult adjustment from war to peace. Decisions had to be made and policies recommended to the Board of Trustees. Then there was the necessity to use the limited funds of the institution properly to carry on the established program and to initiate the portion of the recommendations adopted.

The majority of the latter were a consequence of the increased demands being made by the returning veterans. These are reflected in the series of suggestions to the board made by Mr. Hooper in his report as dean at the meeting in June, 1920. He recommended five new departments—physics, biology, commerce, sociology and education—and advocated the installation of co-operative engineering courses and the resumption of extension work, which had been discontinued during the war.

The board authorized a part of his suggested program. Departments of physics and biology were installed and additional faculty employed to provide instruction. Work was again offered in late afternoon and evening for those desiring it, particularly for teachers of the city and county school systems. New courses were devised to provide pre-professional training in the fields of law, medicine and engineering. Assistance in providing funds for these enlarged offerings was promised by the General Education Board, which, though reporting it had no funds to aid in general campaigns at the time, was willing to donate a small sum to assist in meeting the increased annual expenses of the institution as it attempted to serve a greater demand from students. At this meeting, the board voted to increase its membership from thirty to thirty-six.

Since the razing of Old Main there had been no dormitory facilities available at the institution for girls. Men could be accommodated in the

old S.A.T.C. barracks, but there was need for a co-ed dormitory. A committee of the trustees was appointed to secure by lease, if possible, the property at the corner of Baldwin and Oak adjacent to the campus. It was the large Nixon home and would provide accommodations for out-of-town women students. It was impossible to secure the building at once. Until arrangements were made, the young ladies had the unusual experience of living in the president's home, then without an occupant.

Arlo A. Brown was chosen in the spring of 1921 to be the sixth executive of the institution. It was announced at the board meeting in June that he would take office July 1, 1921. In the meantime, Dean Hooper would continue to act as the executive head. At the same meeting, Bishop T. S. Henderson, who had been president of the Board of Trustees since the death of Captain Chamberlain, resigned his place as a trustee. He was succeeded as president by Mr. Z. W. Wheland, who had been a member of the board since 1909.

Arlo A. Brown was a native of Illinois, where he was born in the small community of Sunbeam, Mercer County, in 1883. He graduated from Northwestern University with an A.B. in 1903. From there he went to Drew Theological Seminary where he earned a B.D. He did graduate work at Union Theological Seminary and Northwestern. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was awarded the D.D. degree in 1921 by Cornell College. From 1903 to 1912, he served various pastoral charges in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The next year he was sent to Jerusalem as an agent of the Board of Foreign Missions. From 1914 to his appointment as president of the University he was superintendent of the Teacher Training Board of the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, although during the war years he was a Chaplain in the American Expeditionary Forces. These years of administrative experience prepared him well for his new position.

President Brown met the faculty officially for the first time when he presided over its opening meeting September 16th. At that time the inaugural ceremony was planned for the last week of the next January. The students met him when he delivered the Matriculation Day address. They found him to be a forceful and thoughtful speaker. He stated his educational philosophy in his speech. Formal education should make men and women better students, not only for the period of their college experience but for the whole of their lives. Students should expect from the institution "high ideals, ideals of service and scholarship." The school should have a fine

corps of teachers and be well equipped with classrooms, laboratories and library facilities. In turn, the college had the right to expect from the students similar "high ideals of service and scholarship, earnestness of spirit and eagerness to learn." The student should be prepared and capable of development and should display "loyalty and team play" with his fellows, the faculty and alma mater.

The inaugural ceremony was an elaborate one. It opened with a program at Athens on January 24th, 1922, consisting of an educational meeting in the morning at which President E. A. Bishop of Murphy College and Bishop Thomas Nicolson of the Methodist Episcopal Church spoke. In the afternoon an installation ceremony was held in which Dr. John L. Seaton of the Religious Education Department of the Methodist Church and Bishop Frank M. Bristol participated. In Chattanooga that night at the Patten Memorial Chapel, Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, President of Cornell College and Chancellor-elect of Syracuse University, Prof. Malcolm, Dean of the College of Law at the University of Tennessee, and Dr. Ezra Squier Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary, discussed American educational problems.

The next morning there was a program of addresses on the general theme of the liberal arts. Participating in the program were Bishop A. W. Knight, of the Episcopal Church, who was Chancellor of the University of the South, Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University, Dean Lotspeich of the college of liberal arts of the University of Cincinnati, and Dr. Harry Clark, educational secretary of the Southern Baptist Association.

That afternoon the formal inauguration took place. The academic procession formed in front of the gymnasium and proceeded through the tower room onto the Quadrangle and to the Patten Memorial Chapel, where the ceremony was held. The speakers were President Walter Hulihan of Delaware University and onetime member of the faculty of U. S. Grant University, Bishop Thomas Nicolson, representing the Church, H. Parker Talman, representing the students, and President Brown, himself. As a part of the ceremony, the class of 1922 presented a flag bearing the coat of arms of the institution. The inaugural closed with a dinner for the visiting dignitaries and the friends of the college given by the Board of Trustees. It was the most elaborate affair yet to be connected with the institution and brought much attention locally and throughout the area.

The Board of Trustees had wished for several years to enter into a cam-

paign for new endowment. There had been approaches to several sources with no success, although the General Education Board had indicated that it might appropriate funds as soon as circumstances became more stable and it resumed its old custom of general endowment assistance. The trustees felt that the time was propitious for a campaign and decided to go ahead in the fall of 1921 without any assurance of foundation aid.

The drive was launched on November 21st and was planned to secure \$1,000,000, one-half of which was for permanent endowment. To secure this large amount, a professional organization associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church was called in. It was headed by the Reverend John W. Hancher, experienced director of financial campaigns for educational institutions of the Church, who went to work with a staff of such size that it was described as occupying virtually the whole lower floor of the building which had housed the S.A.T.C. in 1918. An intensive effort was made to secure the assistance of the church members in the surrounding conferences.

Mr. W. E. Brock, who had become a member of the Board of Trustees in 1913, was general chairman of the campaign. He had the enthusiastic support of the other members of the board and local friends of the institution. Mrs. John A. Patten and Mr. Z. C. Patten, Jr., made the first important contribution when they paid off the entire floating indebtedness. Almost immediately, an additional impetus was given the campaign when the General Education Board announced it would grant \$166,666.00 provided a total of \$850,000, including its grant, was secured. That was on April 1st and one month and three days later, May 4th, a meeting of the Executive Committee was called, at which Mr. Brock reported that valid pledges had been secured which topped the goal. A jubilee meeting was held with the workers in the campaign present.

A large share of the credit for the rapid achievement of the goal was due to the city-wide drive conducted by the local civic clubs under the chairmanship of Mr. Brock. Approximately 55% of the sum sought was secured in Chattanooga. At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in June, there was mutual rejoicing over the outcome. A resolution was passed paying tribute to the members of the committees in charge of the campaign, particularly to W. E. Brock and Z. C. Patten, Jr.

The money was then in hand for necessary expansion. Gradually through the years, the city had grown out to and passed the college grounds. Looking forward to the future the trustees realized that the

property in the area bound by McCallie Avenue, Oak, Baldwin and Douglas Streets, which had not been included in the original purchase of 1886, should be obtained to provide for a larger campus. The Nixon property, at Oak and Baldwin, was already under lease with an option to purchase. That south of the Nixon house, running along Baldwin to McCallie, was consequently secured first, May 22, 1922, and was the first addition to the original campus. There were six residences on the property. They were renovated and used for faculty homes, but were later adapted for other purposes.

The option on the Nixon property was taken up at the expiration of the lease November 27, 1922. The building continued to serve as a dormitory for women students. The First District School, of the city public school system, occupied the land west of University Drive between Oak Street and McCallie Avenue. Arrangements for its purchase had been attempted at various times during the preceding years with no success. The city authorities, though recognizing that the location should be a part of the university campus, were reluctant to let it go until they could secure adequate, well located space upon which to put a new building to serve the same area. This was accomplished by an exchange of land and title to the First District property passed to the University October 17, 1923.

It was apparent in the spring of 1922, as President Brown made his first report to the Board of Trustees, that the institution should plan for a period of expansion. The student body, as he pointed out, was 38% larger than it had been the year before he came. That this was evidence of a continuing tendency was best displayed by the fact that the freshman class had increased from 82 to 111. And not only was the number of students increasing, but there were demands for new courses. The two science departments, added two years before, had been a help, but there was need for an enlarged program in the social sciences in particular. President Brown recommended the addition of work in religious education, sociology and business administration. To assist in the English department, he suggested that an instructor in rhetoric and public speaking should be secured. The physical welfare of the students required the employment of a director of physical education. All of these recommendations were accepted by the Board of Trustees.

The business details of the institution had been somewhat haphazardly cared for since its beginning. The responsibility for the books had been a constant worry to the presidents and deans even though, as the task grew

more onerous, clerks were employed for the business office. In 1921, the position of bursar was created, and Miss Mary Clyde Farrior appointed to it. Miss Farrior had been carrying on the work, though without the title, for several years, and held the office until she resigned in 1924 and the duties were absorbed in the larger post of comptroller.

The academic records of the University were the responsibility of the dean, who had the help of student assistants only. In 1922, the office of registrar was established and Miss Katie Pearl Jones appointed to it. She held the position for one year, when Miss Betty Blocker assumed its duties.

The office of dean of women had been established in 1919 by President Hixson. Its first incumbent, Dr. May Alice Allen, occupied the position for two years and then resigned. Her resignation left the deanship vacant the first year of President Brown's administration. Realizing the importance of the post, particularly as the institution grew and the need for academic co-ordination increased, Dr. Brown sought to fill it as quickly as he could find a teacher with the ability and personality for the administrative post also. He was admirably successful in his choice of Miss Ruth Perry.

Liberalization was in the academic atmosphere as in the general life of the 1920's. There was nevertheless a reluctance to modify too markedly the requirements for the two established degrees, the A.B. and the B.S. There was, however, an increasing number of students whose primary desire was to get practical training in business. In 1923, the University offered for the first time courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration. This was a liberalization only in that it departed from the traditional Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The program for the full four years was largely laid out for the prospective student, who was required to take a total of from 57 to 61 hours in the fields of economics and commerce. A minimum of 24 and a maximum of 27 hours of electives were allowed. Two years of foreign language were required as were two years of mathematics, or one year of mathematics and one of science. The remainder were in the fields of English and the other social sciences.

The demand for this curriculum is demonstrated by the fact that four faculty members were necessary to carry on the work the second year the program was offered. The heavy concentration of hours in a single field was a contradiction of the usual practice, both before and after, in the

other degrees. Prior to 1926 a graduate was supposed to have chosen a major subject in which he took three one year courses, and a minor in a collateral field of two one year courses. This was changed for students entering in 1922 to a major of not less than 22 hours, varying according to department, and a minor of a minimum of 16.

The changes of curriculum to keep pace with developments and demand were accompanied by adjustment in other directions. Scholarships had been freely promised and granted before President Brown established a definite guiding policy for them. He and the faculty undertook to adjust to contemporary needs the program of admissions. Athletic eligibility was also reconsidered with the result that freshmen were no longer allowed to participate in intercollegiate competition.

Administrative difficulties were attributed in part to a lack of a proper accounting system. President Brown secured the assistance of the General Education Board in instituting more modern methods of collegiate accounting. It was recommended also that a comptroller with full authority over office work, collection of tuition and handling of financial matters be made a part of the administrative staff of the institution. The first appointment to the position was N. R. Jackson who was forced by ill health to resign within a few months. His successor was Stanley F. Bretske, who took office December 1, 1924, and has continued to grow in the esteem of students, faculty and administration through the years.

As the university family increased and new faces appeared there were losses among those who had devoted years of faithful service to the institution. H. Clay Evans died in 1921. He had been successful in business and had served his country with distinction in administrative and diplomatic posts. Since 1909 he had been a valued member of the Board of Trustees. J. W. Bayless, though interested primarily in the Athens School, had been a loyal member of the board for more than 20 years at his death. Dr. W. W. Hooper was the oldest in point of service of all associated with the University. He had come to the faculty when it was first organized in 1886. He had served the University also as administrative officer and trustee. His students comprised practically the entire alumni body, and each of them felt a definite sense of loss when, in March, 1923, the word of his death was received.

Dr. Hooper had taught actively up to a few weeks before, and even those who were freshmen in the academic year 1922-1923 felt the loss of a friend. He expected much of his students, both early and late in his career,

and all remembered his kindly reprimand, "Well, well, and so you haven't got that yet." The *Echo* summed up the feeling of the students and alumni: "No one ever labored more zealously for us than Dr. Hooper. No one was ever so genuinely loved by the students of this college. His proper eulogy lives in the lives that are being lived by his students." A faculty resolution pointed to his contribution: "His identification with the work of the institution has left an indelible mark on the enterprise; the inspiration of his personality has stimulated scholarship and learning, sound and wholesome. The influence of his example was always uplifting and dominant in the formation of Christian men and women."

The life of an institution continues, whatever its sense of loss when beloved contributors to its welfare and development die. Their influence lives as an active part of its cumulative heritage, but history never stops for individual man. This was demonstrated at Chattanooga, when, within a month of Dr. Hooper's death, the friends and students of the university were invited to gather for the opening of the new physics department. The portion of the academic building which had served as a place to house the S.A.T.C. in 1918 had been planned originally as a science section. Since it was ill adapted to the requirements for a chemistry or biology laboratory, the lower floor had been turned over to the new physics department under Dr. D. W. Cornelius. New equipment had been secured for the departments of chemistry and biology, which remained in the old medical college building.

Improvements of all sorts brought recognition to the University from various sources. It was advancing in the interest of the community, its student body was increasing, and President Brown through his numerous contacts with educational and church activities was contributing to its growing prestige. The quality of its academic work was recognized in 1924 by the Association of American Universities, which placed the University on its approved list. A deserved tribute from a friend came the following year, when Adolph S. Ochs, faithful Chattanooga, gave \$50,000 to the institution to establish a chair in city government and politics. The Alumni Association made its contribution to the growing group of stimulating influences by announcing the annual award, beginning with the class of 1925, of an achievement medal, to be given to that member of the graduating class, "who has done most for the university in a scholastic and athletic way."

From what has appeared so far it would seem that the attention of the

administration under President Brown had been concentrated on the institution at Chattanooga. To a degree this is true. Ever since the appointment of Dean Robb relations between Athens and Chattanooga had grown progressively better, and the Athens School had developed side by side with the college at Chattanooga. Shortly after President Brown took charge in 1921, the Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee of Athens patrons which was empowered to act on all matters there not affecting general policy or budget. Thus a greater degree of autonomy was given the Athens branch. When the campaign for endowment was made in 1922, it was stated that should a separation of the two institutions occur at any time in the future, funds raised through the efforts of those associated with the Athens School would go to that institution together with a generous allotment from the general fund.

Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, resident bishop of the Chattanooga area, had watched with interest the development of the schools of the Church in the Holston Conference. He had first become acquainted with them in 1899 when he was general secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society and a trustee of the University, positions he occupied until 1906. He came back to the board with his appointment to the Chattanooga area in 1924. He saw the growth of the institution and the changed attitude toward it among those who composed its local constituency. After conversations with Mrs. John A. Patten, in particular, he became convinced that the time had come for a separation of the two units. Each had a function to perform for different patronizing groups. This was much more easily perceived against the background of the 1920's than had been possible when the two institutions were joined in 1889.

Bishop Thirkield made the suggestion at a meeting of the Athens committee May 27th, 1925. It was referred to the Executive Committee which appointed a special group consisting of representatives of both Chattanooga and Athens to work out a plan and bring it to the Board of Trustees at its meeting June 9th. The board agreed to the plan of separation submitted. This was that a new and independent corporation be started at Athens. The group which applied for the necessary charter was: G. F. Lockmiller, S. C. Brown, J. M. Melear, J. W. Fisher, W. B. Townsend, C. N. Woodworth and Mrs. John A. Patten, all of whom were also members of the University of Chattanooga board.

It was pointed out that the charter must contain the provisions stated by the controlling authorities of the Church before the deed could be made

to the new corporation. From the endowment funds \$194,000 were assigned to the new institution, with certain stipulations about the assumption of indebtedness. On June 26, 1925, a charter was issued by the State of Tennessee for it as a junior college to be known as Tennessee Wesleyan College. Dean Robb's contribution was recognized by his elevation to the presidency, a post he still holds. The manner in which the separation was accomplished is not to be taken as evidence of hasty or ill-considered judgment. Actually it was a consequence of the harmonious relations which existed and the realization that each institution, were it to fulfill its opportunity, must be allowed to go its way without handicap. It is a tribute to Bishop Thirkield that his plan was so readily acceptable.

President Brown, relieved of this administrative problem, turned again to the improvement and increase of the offerings at Chattanooga. Departments of religious education, political science and music were instituted in the fall of 1926. A system of departmental honors was inaugurated to take the place of the old general honors. Freshman week was installed and an orientation course was required of all entering freshmen. The institution became a member of the American Council on Education, an organization composed of the accrediting associations and their members for the "co-operation and co-ordination . . . in the shaping of American educational policies . . ."

Dean Frank Hooper resigned in the spring of 1926 from his administrative post to devote his full time to his work as head of the department of mathematics. He received from the Board of Trustees a resolution expressing appreciation for "his efficient and really invaluable service" during the period of growth which had been taking place. He was succeeded by Professor Paul Lester Palmer, who had joined the faculty the preceding year as professor of education and psychology. Dean Palmer brought to the institution a training well adapted for the position. He had graduated from Northwestern University, had done graduate there and the University of Chicago. He had also served as assistant dean of the college of liberal arts at Northwestern.

As the community and the college had grown, interest in inter-collegiate athletics had greatly increased. However, there had been no improvement in the facilities for either players or spectators since the creation of Chamberlain field and the building of the gymnasium. The Kiwanis Club of Chattanooga thought the time ripe to build a stadium commensurate with the interest evidenced and in conformity with the original plan of Archi-

tect Downing, made in 1915. A campaign was initiated by members of that organization under the general chairmanship of Edward E. Brown. It was immediately successful; more than \$60,000 was raised for the construction of a brick stadium along the Oak Street side of Chamberlain field. It was completed in time to be used for the football games of the fall of 1927. The new stadium was a "gift of the people of Chattanooga," as the trustees said in acknowledging it.

The growing inter-relation of the institution and the community had been evidenced in many ways. The summer of 1925 had seen the re-establishment of the summer school, which had been a war casualty in 1917, after five years of successful operation. For the first two years, it was a private venture conducted by members of the faculty using the buildings of the college. The rapid growth of the summer session shortly demonstrated that its administration would necessarily have to be taken over by the institution. It was consequently placed under the direction of Dean Palmer, beginning with the session of 1927. It then consisted of one term of eight weeks and offered for college credit courses from the regular curriculum.

The curriculum continued to be enlarged under President Brown's direction. A department of sociology was initiated when school opened in the fall of 1927. At the same time there was an enlargement of the offerings in the department of music, to which four new instructors were added. The following year a department of art was started. The same year saw the opening of the little theater on the second floor of the physics building. The senior class of 1929 presented the college with stage apparatus and properties.

The academic year 1928-1929 saw the most revolutionary curriculum change since the re-institution of the college at Chattanooga in 1904. After a long and at times heated discussion, particularly by the traditionalists, the faculty recommended that the requirement of Latin or Greek for the A.B. degree be dropped. When this was accepted and put into practice, The *Echo* expressed the student attitude by saying editorially that the move was widely approved.

In January, 1929, President Brown presented his resignation to the Board of Trustees. He had been invited to become president of Drew Theological Seminary, from which he had graduated 22 years before. Bishop Lester Smith, a member of the board, moved its acceptance, which was voted with unanimous regret. "The University of Chattanooga," Dr.

Brown said in his resignation, "has attained a place of high standing in the educational world, and I am confident she is just at the beginning of an era of greater progress than any in the past."

Arlo Brown had made a contribution to the institution both in and out of Chattanooga. He had participated in community activities and by generous giving of his services as well as intelligent counsel had won for himself and thereby the institution he represented a wide affection. He had occupied an important place also in the national councils of the Church, particularly in its educational work. This, together with his attendance at and participation in the activities of the various national educational groups, such as the Association of American Colleges, had also brought favorable attention to the institution he led.

The period of Dr. Brown's administration at the University of Chattanooga was an extremely important one. It marked the change of the institution from a college with a student body of only 155 and a limited curriculum to one with greatly enriched and enlarged offerings, which attracted in his last year 368 regular students and a total student body of 571. The faculty had increased from 14 to 27. The spirit had changed from a largely denominational interest to a much more cosmopolitan atmosphere, although there had been no loss in the established tradition of a Christian college. He brought to the campus a broad educational philosophy and a tolerant point of view. His faculty benefited from this liberal attitude both in and out of the classroom.

Mrs. Brown was a gracious hostess and the various social events of the school calendar were made even more pleasant by the friendly atmosphere and personality of the president's wife. The news that they were leaving the campus was regretfully received by students, faculty, alumni and friends.

CHAPTER 15

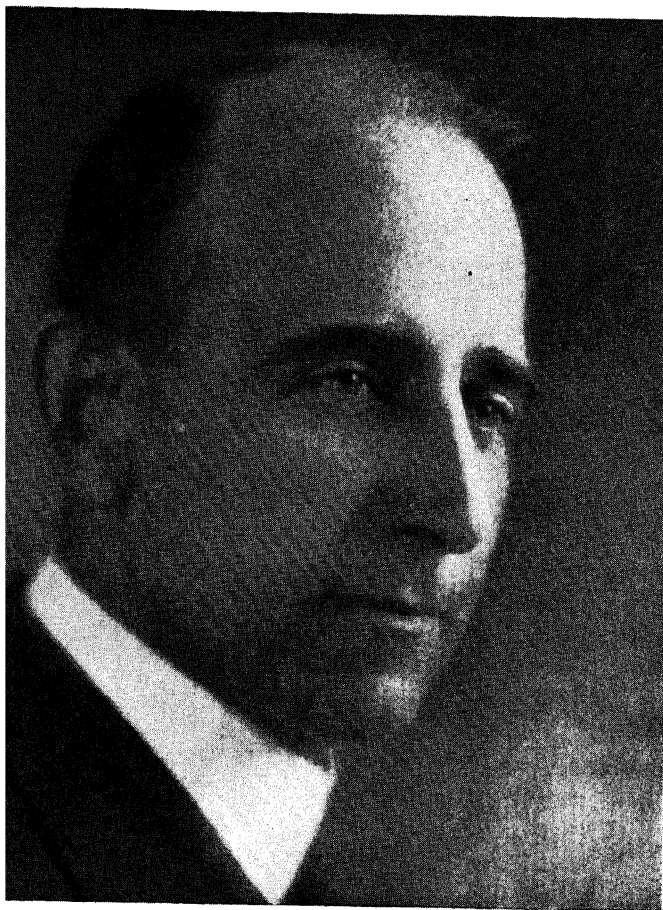
Increasing Area Interest

Immediately after President Brown's resignation the trustees began a search for a new executive head for the University. One possible candidate immediately attracted their attention. He was a local man, but he was neither a Methodist nor a clergyman, and though there was no written requirement that the president should be either, every one of them had been both. Possibly the abandonment of this traditional practice had its influence in the comparative rapidity with which the choice was made. Four men had resigned as head of the institution. Beginning with the resignation of Bishop Joyce as chancellor, there had been a long interval between the departure of one and the inauguration of another. If the choice was limited to Methodist ministers, it was difficult to find an individual who had the necessary interest for the post.

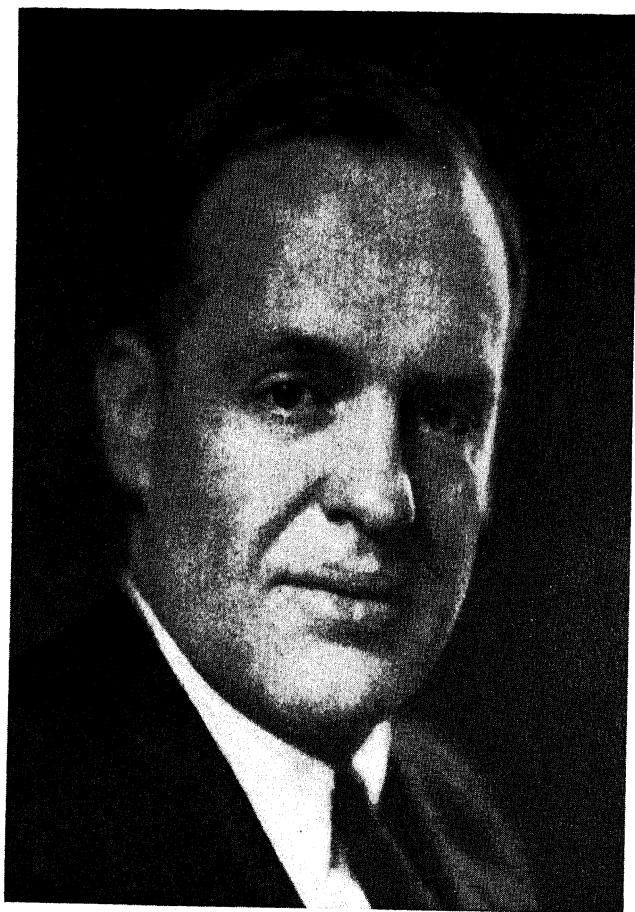
In this instance the trustees did not so limit themselves, but set out primarily to secure a professional educator who would continue to broaden and strengthen the academic program. Further they thought it would be well to select a southerner. The man considered filled each of these requirements, and at the meeting held on June 5, 1929, it was announced that Alexander Guerry had been unanimously elected.

Dr. Guerry was born in 1890 in North Carolina. He graduated from the University of the South with a B.A. in 1910 and was awarded a D.C.L. by his alma mater in 1929. Immediately after his graduation he came to Chattanooga as a member of the faculty of McCallie School. After two years there, he moved to Baylor School. Except for his war experience in 1917-1918 as a combat officer with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Dr. Guerry was connected with Baylor School, first as associate headmaster and later as headmaster until his election to the presidency of the University.

A new dean was elected at the same meeting. Maxwell A. Smith came to the institution as professor of French in 1922. He is a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the University of that state and a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He graduated as Docteur de l'Universite de Paris and did



DR. ARLO A. BROWN



DR. ALEXANDER GUERRY

additional graduate study at the Centro de Estudios Historicos in Madrid, Spain. He had been on leave of absence for the year 1928-1929 and was elected dean upon his return.

Dr. Guerry's first official meeting with the trustees gave him the opportunity to state his immediate policy. It was tersely summarized by one of the members in expressing his approval as: "athletics, commons, and paint." The athletic situation at the University of Chattanooga, as was the common experience of the period, presented many problems. There was constant pressure for relaxation of standards to provide a winning team. Further the financial hazards, always attendant upon an ambitious inter-collegiate program, were rapidly increasing. Dr. Guerry expressed his intention to hold athletics within bounds. He was a staunch advocate of a program of physical education and planned immediate steps to correct the somewhat haphazard attention which had been given to the women's athletic department.

Another weakness, apparent to all, was the failure of the college to provide a proper recreation center for students where they might also purchase lunches and refreshments. Such a place was particularly needed because the majority of those attending the college were day students. Dr. Guerry suggested that the space under the stadium, then unused, would be admirably suited for a commons and could be altered for a minimum cost.

His third suggestion was a part of a desire for a general clean-up of the campus. He wished to replace fences and walls which needed repairing, and he particularly wanted to give each and every building a thorough going-over, cleaning and painting walls and floors. Chattanooga, as he pointed out, bestowed too generously upon its downtown structures an annual coat of smoke and soot from its many factories and plants. It was money well invested to protect the buildings of the institution against this yearly increment of "black snow."

Matters of academic policy were not discussed at this time, as the new president wished to acquaint himself better with what was actually occurring on the campus. He did state some general purposes. One of these was his desire to initiate a series of biennial Institutes of Justice, to be held at the University. This plan called for a program of lectures, the subjects of which would be of interest not only to students and faculty but to the residents of the community and area. The lecturers and discussion leaders were to be selected experts who had been recognized nationally and internationally. Implicit in this idea was one of the most important contribu-

tions of Dr. Guerry to the institution, to make it the cultural center of the Chattanooga area.

He was not content, though, to let the institutes be the only addition to the contribution made by the University to adult education in the community. The summer school had been operating since 1927 with one eight week term. By increasing the length of the summer session to two terms of six weeks each, it was possible for a student to carry a richer program. This summer work was placed under the directorship of Dean Smith and was so well received that a summer Commencement was necessary, the first being held in 1931.

There was the opportunity to develop to better advantage work in adult classes in the late afternoon and at night. As early as the fall of 1908, classes of this type had been organized at the University. However, the program lacked continuity, as at times no courses were offered. In the fall of 1920, special classes were established for the instruction of teachers in the local public schools. These met in the late afternoon and were taught by special instructors who were also members of the supervisory staffs of the city and county educational systems. In 1927, the faculty gave authority for the establishment of an experimental course in accounting to be held at night, partly to discover whether a demand for that sort of work existed. There seems to have been little organized effort to develop other classes at this time, although instruction in the evening was offered by some of the members of the faculty independently. At one of the earlier faculty meetings, Dr. Guerry appointed a committee to set up night courses as a part of the regularly organized work of the college. Two weeks later, the committee reported that several classes had been started. The success of the program for the year is apparent from the number of students who enrolled, 249. These were in addition to those who continued to take the late afternoon extension work. Although this optimistic start was not maintained the next year, the drop was temporary and the night school continued through the Guerry administration to be an important part of the institution's service to its area.

The use of the radio in adult education was also a part of the program of the new president. In fact, this contained three phases of his interest: the increase of the service of the institution to the community; the participation of the faculty in the life of the city; the dissemination of the values of liberal arts education through the use of this new medium. In 1930, a series of programs was initiated over station WDOD of Chattanooga.

One group of the lectures was published; one of the very few publications to carry the imprint of the University. A short time later, the university published a volume containing a series of papers by three faculty members. It was called "Social Science Studies." The volume contained papers pertaining to local governmental and educational systems.

All of these activities, though important in the extension of the influence of the institution, were outside the regular program and student body. Recognizing that it was with the latter that the most influential contribution of the University could be achieved, Dr. Guerry set about initiating improvements and encouraging scholarship and developing character upon the campus. He found five student constitutions in the archives, and called for a formulation of an authoritative one to be voted on and printed in the student's handbook. Believing that all social functions should be held on the campus under the supervision of the faculty and administration, he established a committee which passed upon all social affairs and limited them to one a week.

Among the most important of Dr. Guerry's innovations was the discarding of the old system of checking chapel attendance. He was convinced that the place of the Chapel in the life of the college and the student could not be over-estimated. Compulsory attendance, checked by monitors, was not the way to achieve this influence. He placed the responsibility upon the individual student to check his own attendance, but determined also to make the programs of such quality that the students would be not only willing but desirous to attend. That he interpreted the student attitude correctly is shown by an editorial published in the *Echo* at the time the self-check was inaugurated: "The charm, beauty and interest of our chapel and chapel service has taken the place of a disciplinary institution," was the editor's comment.

Student advising had been started years before under Dean W. W. Hooper. It had continued to operate in a rather hit-or-miss manner. The new president believed that a general tightening up in the advising program would bring results both to the college and the individual student. Faculty members were asked to establish office hours. Each of them was supposed to keep in touch with his advisees to assist them in academic and personal matters, and was encouraged to bring them together for occasional social gatherings.

In another effort to stimulate student interest, dramatics was made a part of the regular curriculum in 1929.

The first of the series of institutes, all of which attracted wide attention, was held the week of April 28th, 1930. The general theme was "the administration of justice and the social and political background of justice." Among the speakers were men widely known as sociologists and legal authorities. Charles A. Elwood, prominent sociologist, Walton Hale Hamilton, of the Yale Law faculty, former Senator Robert N. Owen, of Oklahoma, William E. Mikell, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and G. W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, were among the men of great reputation who spoke.

The local response to this distinguished gathering was very enthusiastic. The University was beginning to project itself into the community interest and life in a far greater degree than heretofore. One consequence was that the community itself began to approach the campus as a center. The Chattanooga Art Association located its gallery at the University. The first exhibition was held November 27, 1930, and Frank Baisden, instructor in art, opened the exhibition with a gallery talk.

The curriculum revisions which had taken place under President Brown had been so well adapted and planned that in this period there was little necessity for additional ones. Some differences in educational attitude and philosophy were to be expected, but for the most part they were minor in their influence. There were adjustments in the science requirements for the A.B. and B.B.A. degrees, and the system of majors and minors was discarded for a concentration in the major alone. Foreign language as a requirement for the B.B.A. degree was dropped entirely, while the courses in all foreign languages were changed from five to three meetings a week in 1933-1934. In the same year, Bible and religious education were dropped as required subjects.

The second institute was held in the spring of 1932. Again, a distinguished group was brought to the campus for addresses and round table discussions, and the public response was even greater than it had been to the first. Although still called the Institute of Justice, the program was widened to include addresses in the arts and liberal education. Some of the speakers at the first institute were also on the program. To their names were added such other notables as John Erskine, author and distinguished educator, Harley Lutz, expert on public finance, Roscoe Pound, dean of the law school of the Harvard University, and Norman Thomas, author and political leader.

One of the noticeable things about the second institute was that it

brought experts in the field of public finance who discussed various phases of the problems involved. This emphasis was in keeping with public interest created by the deepening depression. Already the authorities of the University were taking up slack and looking ahead with caution. It appeared inevitable that the program which President Guerrey planned would be hampered or postponed because of the depression, but he was not ready to abandon hope. "Courage in this crisis may be our saving grace," he told the Board of Trustees at its 1932 meeting.

At that meeting Morrow Chamberlain was elected president of the board¹ succeeding Z. W. Wheland, who resigned the office though remaining as a member of the board. Mr. Chamberlain, who had succeeded to his father's place as a trustee when the latter died in 1916, thus came to occupy the position Captain Chamberlain had held so many years and in which he had given such distinguished service to the college. Morrow Chamberlain came to the office at a crucial period in the institution's history, and his counsel and service were to be of inestimable benefit in solving the problems which were increasingly precipitated as the depression grew worse.

The heaviest blow suffered was a consequence of the failure of the First National Bank of Chattanooga to re-open its doors after the bank moratorium of March 5, 1933. A large proportion of the endowment funds was invested in participation trust certificates of the bank. Its failure meant that the income from that portion of the endowment was lost to the institution for an indefinite period. The difference between the budget as set up and the funds received had to be provided. Some money was secured by loan while economies of every sort were practiced.

Unless there was urgent necessity to fill positions during this deepest phase of the depression no appointments were made to the places of faculty members who resigned. The salary scale was not changed, but graduated discounts were instituted, adjusted to the income each year. Scholarships were largely discontinued while efforts were made to increase the amounts available for student loans.

Despite the economic pressure, President Guerrey was determined to uphold standards. In his report to the board June 5, 1933, he said: "There is something dangerous about mediocrity in education. The low level, the low standard, the lack of scholarship can bring harm instead of good, can

¹ The title of this office was changed to chairman of the board at the meeting held June, 1940.

be destructive instead of constructive, can level all people, all principles down instead of being the inspiration that draws upwards, can wipe away the difference between good and evil, the right and wrong, the beautiful and the ugly, instead of bringing to a people the ability to discriminate, to appraise correctly the value of life, to know the good, to follow the good, to strive for the good.

"The University of Chattanooga shows the error of mediocrity in education, seeks quality of attainment in education, is seeking constantly to build on the foundation of learning and scholarship. If this Institution is true to this concept of education, the financial and commercial storms that beat upon us will find the foundation strong and indestructible. I bring to the Trustees these few words about quality in education because loyalty to an ideal of an institution of merit and excellence, during these times, is our first obligation."

In order to hold to the truth of what he had stated and to uphold the standards established through the institution's history, Dr. Guerry determinedly set out to secure the funds to save its program. He went to the authorities of the City of Chattanooga and Hamilton County to seek their help through annual appropriations. The money thus received was to be used in two ways: First, the establishment of scholarships for worthy graduates of the local high schools; second, the creation of an additional loan fund. He then planned an annual campaign in which the financial aid of local friends of the school was to be solicited. Both of these ideas were approved by the trustees and received prompt and loyal support from those whose assistance was sought. Mayor Ed Bass and the Board of Commissioners of Chattanooga, County Judge Will Cummings and the members of the County Court, all evidenced their faith in the institution and its leader by appropriating the sums requested. The citizens of the area, even though the darkness of depression surrounded them, rallied to the sustaining fund drives, the first of which was in 1934, giving both of their time as solicitors and their funds, to make them a success. It was evident that the projection of the institution into the life and affection of the community and area was creating a closer relationship between the city and its college.

This association was reflected in the subject chosen for the next institute, which was held in the spring of 1934 despite the influence of the depression. The title of the series was changed to the Tennessee Valley Institute, and the subjects discussed were intended to assist in interpreting the social

and economic objectives of the newly established Tennessee Valley Authority. The three directors of the TVA—Arthur E. Morgan, H. A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal—were among the distinguished speakers. Others, some of whom carried the discussions into broader areas, were Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, Director of the Budget L. W. Douglas, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Governor Hill McAllister of Tennessee and Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina. There were others, equally distinguished in their fields, who participated in round table discussion or addressed the meetings. Among them were two who had been in Chattanooga for previous institutes, John Erskine and Dean Roscoe Pound.

The institutes were spectacular and were widely commented upon. They brought to Chattanooga and the campus individuals of great reputation. They were not, however, allowed to overshadow the quiet but more permanent results of enlarging and strengthening the program of the institution and building closer ties with the community through the use of its own talents and facilities. In the fall of 1934, the creation of a Chattanooga Symphony Orchestra to be sponsored by the University was announced. From the first performance, its programs were enthusiastically received by residents of the area. The membership of the orchestra was made up of students and faculty of the University and local musicians, among them the members of the faculty of the Cadek Conservatory of Music.

The Cadek Conservatory had been organized in Chattanooga in 1904 by Joseph O. Cadek. As the two institutions grew side by side, Professor Cadek and staff had often assisted in musical programs at the University, while students were allowed for a period to take work at the conservatory for credit granted by the college. As early as 1926 a suggestion had been made that a curriculum be arranged to offer a joint program, but President Brown and the trustees felt the time was not opportune. Almost a decade later, in 1935, President Guerry and Mr. Ottokar Cadek, who had succeeded his father as director of the conservatory, devised a joint arrangement to be known as the Cadek Conservatory of the University of Chattanooga. This plan was acceptable to the National Association of Music Schools, which authorized the granting of the Bachelor of Music degree.

The Carnegie Foundation gave its recognition to this program to strengthen the cultural program at Chattanooga by making a gift of a

music set, consisting of a very fine reproducing instrument, 1,000 records and accompanying miniature scores, and 100 volumes on the history and criticism of music.

Dr. John Erskine had been a speaker at two of the institutes. He brought pleasure and enlightenment to his hearers, but his trips to Chattanooga had given him an opportunity to see at first hand just what was being attempted at the University in developing its musical program and the stimulation generally to music interest in the area. He was president of the Juilliard School of Music when, in 1936, it was announced that the Juilliard Professorship of Music was to be established at the University effective the next academic year. This position was to be filled by a graduate of the Juilliard School of Music with particular training in conducting a symphony orchestra, as the individual named would be responsible both for class instruction and directing the local symphony. Arthur Plettner was an admirable choice for the position.

At approximately the same time as the co-operative arrangement with the Cadek Conservatory, a plan was devised with the assistance of the University to undertake some instruction on the graduate level at Chattanooga which would be credited by the University of Tennessee toward a master's degree. Primarily, this was intended as an assistance to the teachers of the area, who were still handicapped by the financial situation, and wished to remain at home if possible while securing courses toward their graduate degrees.

When President Guerry reported on these and other matters at the meeting of the Board of Trustees in June, 1935, he took pride in pointing out that they had been accomplished in spite of the financial stringency. Further, he was equally proud that the depression had brought no diminution of consequence in the quality of the work done at the institution. He called the attention of the trustees to one definite proof: in March, the University of Chattanooga had been asked to join with about thirty of the better colleges and universities of the South as a charter member of the Southern University Conference which had as its purpose the promotion of high academic ideals and scholarship.

At the same meeting of the board, the alumni were given representation by the election of three associate trustees. They were to participate in the discussions of the board but were not vested with voting power. This recognition had been granted at the 1934 meeting but the first three to sit with the board took their places in 1935. The men chosen for this

honor were Creed F. Bates, Cecil Holland and Polk Smartt. They had been nominated by the Alumni Association before election by the board.

This was not the most important change in the membership of the Board of Trustees that year. Since its inception it had by charter stipulation been limited in the percentage of non-Methodists. At a called meeting held in February, 1935, an amendment to the charter was authorized removing this limitation. The amendment was accepted by the authorities of the Church. This meant, as Dr. Guerry pointed out, no change in the institution as a Christian college for the "Charter remains, of course, in the church as it should. . . ." But it did mean the severance of tangible ties with the Church. Since 1886 the relation between the Church and the institution had gone through many changes. After the installation of President Race all pointed in the direction of final independence. All were achieved in a spirit of understanding and friendly co-operation. Today, the University of Chattanooga is independent of the Church, but there remains a friendly association between the two, as repeated evidences of mutual interest and reciprocal loyalties demonstrate.

At this meeting the president called the attention of the trustees to the fact that 1936 was the semi-centennial year of the institution. It coincided also with the date for the next institute. He wished the approval of the board for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary with a program of even greater distinction than any yet held. The theme was to be the part played by education in all phases of life. As a part of the program, a history of the University was to be prepared for publication in the local press.

Invitations were sent to the principal educational institutions of the world, of whom 276 sent representatives to offer their congratulations. The date of the celebration was April 17th through the 25th. Meetings were held at least twice each day. The speakers were again chosen with great care for the contribution they might make to the general theme. The two living ex-presidents of the University, Dr. John H. Race and Dr. Arlo A. Brown, were on the program. Other speakers were: General James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America; the Hon. Hill J. McAllister, Governor of Tennessee; the Hon. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State; the Hon. Newton D. Baker, ex-Secretary of War; Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, The Temple of Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. John F. O'Hara, president of Notre Dame University; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Tech-

nology; Dr. Frederick C. Eiselen, secretary of the Methodist Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget; Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the *New York Times*; Dr. James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee; the Hon. George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education; Dr. Harold W. Chase, chancellor of New York University; Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Stirling Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Yale University; Dr. William F. Few, president of Duke University; Dr. Charles H. Herty, research chemist and inventor of Savannah; Dr. John Erskine, president of the Juilliard School of Music; Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University; Herbert Agar, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*; Dr. Robert M. Lester, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation; Henry R. Luce, editor of *Time* and of *Fortune*; Dr. James H. Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Christian Gauss, dean of Princeton University; Dr. Roscoe Pound, dean of the Law School of Harvard University; and John T. Whitaker, foreign correspondent of the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

The final day of the semi-centennial celebration was a fitting conclusion for a remarkable week. It opened with an academic procession which included the 276 delegates from sister institutions and learned societies. The hoods and gowns of the various universities and degrees, particularly those of the twelve representatives of foreign institutions, were a colorful feature, as the procession moved across the Quadrangle into the John A. Patten Memorial Chapel for the last program of the week.

There were three addresses in addition to the formal greeting of delegates by President Morrow Chamberlain of the Board of Trustees and the response by President Rufus B. von Klein Smid of the University of Southern California. Chancellor James H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University spoke on "Scholarship and Education." Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University selected as his topic "Education and Civilization." The concluding address, "The Place of Higher Learning in American Life," was by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard University Law School. These addresses were the keynote of the most important educational event in the history of the area.

One of the definite contributions of the program was the original opera by a gifted member of the faculty, Edwin S. Lindsey, whose "Elizabeth and Leicester" was greatly appreciated. Other faculty members and students had a large share in making the event one to be long remem-

bered, but the success of the semi-centennial was in largest measure due to Dr. Guerry, to whom the faculty, in recognition, gave a commemorative scroll. Nor should the contribution of Mrs. Guerry be overlooked. She was always the gracious hostess even when confronted, as she was twice a day during the semi-centennial week, by as many as a hundred guests for luncheon or dinner.

The period had been one of greatest interest for the students, who had watched the visiting notables and had listened to their speeches with more attention than they normally gave the routine lectures of the classrooms. When the increased tempo of campus activity died away to its normal day-to-day schedule, the seniors of that year, in particular, took closer than usual inventory of their academic store. They were encountering a new hurdle on the University campus, something previous graduating classes had not experienced, the comprehensive examination. The faculty had ruled as far back as 1931 that beginning with the Class of 1936, such examinations in the major fields must be passed by all prospective graduates before receiving their sheepskins.

Another step to make more effective the program of the institution also had its implications in creating a closer tie between community activities and the college. It was the development of a contractual relation with the department of education of the city for a training and observation school. The Clara Carpenter school was chosen as a special demonstration unit for the use of students of the college in observation and practice teaching. The principal of the school was the joint choice of the city department and the University and held a place on the latter's faculty as well as his position in the school system.

Dr. Race had suggested years before that a public library be constructed on the campus but had failed to secure support for the plan. In 1935 it appeared possible to realize his idea, when a joint public-university library, to be built with public funds, was proposed. When it was offered at a public referendum, however, it was defeated by a narrow margin. Shortly after this setback a gift was made by Mr. Z. C. Patten to develop the existing college library facilities. It was matched by contributions from the faculty and students. Mr. Patten's gift was used to open the third floor of the administration and library building for additional stack and reading room space. The money secured to match the gift was used to purchase books. However, Dr. Guerry kept at work upon the larger plan and in the fall of 1937 called a special meeting of the trustees to discuss a con-

tract with the city and county by which the building could be erected with the aid of funds from the Public Works Administration of the Federal Government.

In the same fall, President Guerry offered the faculty a radical revision of the curriculum for its consideration. It was a complete abandonment of the elective system and comprised sixteen one year courses, with varying curricula to be worked out for the different degrees. The purpose of his proposal was to increase the opportunity of the student for general education. It contained possibilities for the student to be introduced to the general fields of knowledge in the first two years, while in the last two he was to be offered opportunity for concentration. After extended debate, the plan was rejected by the faculty. Dr. Guerry still maintained its merits, but before any attempt to revive the matter was possible, he received for the second time in two years an invitation to become the administrative head of his alma mater, the University of the South.

His reluctance to leave Chattanooga is demonstrated by his refusal of the invitation he had received in 1936, but when the second call came, emphasized as it was by the statement that he alone could carry out the program envisioned by the regents at Sewanee, he felt it his obligation to accept. So, on December 17, 1937, he regretfully tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. Before leaving, he suggested some changes in administrative organization and recommended that an annuity plan be adopted for the faculty and staff. The board, having accepted these proposals, appointed a committee to choose the new president. It authorized Dr. Guerry to deliver the diplomas to the graduates at the summer Commencement, at which time he closed his administration officially with words of thanks to all. "The future here," he said, "is very bright. Hard work, patience, and a realization of our opportunities and obligations will carry this university to glorious heights of achievement and usefulness to which the future years beckon us. . . ." That he did not wish to sever himself completely from his associations with the University of Chattanooga is shown by his remaining on the Board of Trustees.

Affection and admiration for Dr. and Mrs. Guerry were sincerely stated by trustees, faculty and students, alike. All realized his major contribution in bringing town and gown into closer harmony. The editor of the *Echo* expressed the idea in an editorial: "As head of the University of Chattanooga, Dr. Guerry has given Chattanooga and the surrounding area a consciousness that the University existed and that it was an asset to the

community." Mrs. Guerry was not forgotten in the outpouring of regret. She was beloved by all. As a student contributor to the *Echo* put it in somewhat limping verse:

We send this humble tribute
With a saying trite but true:
To know her is to love her—
Mrs. Guerry, we salute you!

What might have been achieved in the Guerry administration had depression not exacted its toll, there is no way of determining. In spite of it much was accomplished. There were revisions of the curriculum to bring it into line with modern practices. The advising system was improved. The night school was developed. Chapel programs were given a prominent place with distinguished speakers in a variety of fields, and a system of self-check was installed to supplant the old compulsory attendance system. The student commons were built and all social affairs were confined to the campus. The library was enlarged, and art and music were given a more prominent place. The institutes were a decided addition to the program. The student body increased from 571, the last year of Dr. Brown's administration, to 960; the comparison of regular students was 368 to 605. The faculty grew from 24 to 29.

This detail cannot convey the contribution of Dr. Guerry to the institution and its family. His vision and moral leadership, his courage and determination in the face of the tremendous shock of bank failure and other financial difficulties kept hope alive when others were likely to abandon it. His educational philosophy is rooted in the liberal arts tradition, which his tolerance and creative qualities could bring into harmony with the needs of an industrial community. At home and abroad he brought additional recognition to the University of Chattanooga.

CHAPTER 16

Background of War

President Chamberlain of the Board of Trustees undertook the task of the administrative details of the institution while the committee to select a successor to Dr. Guerry sought and interviewed qualified candidates. On June 21, 1938, Mr. Chamberlain called a meeting of the Executive Committee to present the name of Archie M. Palmer as the choice of the nominating committee. Mr. Palmer had made a visit to the campus shortly before and had been shown the institution. He had made a favorable impression upon all he met by his pleasing personality. The proposal of his name met with unanimous approval, and he was asked to take office on September 1st.

Archie MacInness Palmer was a native of Hoboken, New Jersey, where he was born in 1896. He graduated from Cornell University in 1920 and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He held a master's degree from Columbia and had had wide experience in educational activities. Before his graduation he had served in the American Expeditionary Forces as a first lieutenant of infantry. Following his completion of his undergraduate work he was for three years secretary of the liberal arts college at Cornell and for a time acting dean. During the next two years he was with the Proctor and Gamble Company in sales and personnel research. He had been alumni secretary at Columbia University and for a period served as associate secretary of the Association of American Colleges. He had had much experience in the program of exchange students between foreign countries and the United States. At the time of his election as president of the University of Chattanooga he was executive secretary of the Cornellian Council of Cornell University.

The installation of the new president was set for September 23, the Matriculation Day of the 1938-1939 school year. The celebration was a comparatively modest one. There were no attending dignitaries from out of town; only the students, faculty, alumni and trustees were present. The Alumni Association was represented by Lupton Patten. President Morrow Chamberlain spoke for the trustees. Dean Smith participated in

the program for the faculty, and Ellis Pope, president of the student body, gave the greetings of his fellows. Bishop Wallace E. Brown, resident bishop of the area and a member of the Board of Trustees, represented the Church for the occasion.

The principal address was given by the new president who spoke on "Education in America." He interpreted education as offering the possibility to enrich the lives of individuals by making them more enlightened and therefore more responsible citizens. In concluding his address, President Palmer said that chapel was a definite part of the educative process and to be entirely effective, it should be placed on a wholly voluntary basis. He consequently announced that the system of self check would be abandoned although he hoped everyone would continue to attend the services.

The community of interest between the city and the college which had been developed so markedly under Dr. Guerry attracted the approval of his successor, who determined to further in every way possible a similar program. He asked representative men of the area to speak in Chapel and expanded the orientation course for freshmen to include a series of lectures, each of which was presented by a leader in an industry or profession. The latter were chosen from the prominent local members in the fields. The purpose was to aid students in choosing a vocation and in the selection of courses leading to it.

After his first year, the new president had some suggestions for the trustees at their meeting in June, 1939. He thought it time to expand the offerings of the institution by the addition of a new department and by increasing the instructors and courses in some of the others. Due to the improved financial situation of the institution the trustees approved President Palmer's program. At this meeting the board changed a policy which it had followed since 1889. Every president except the first, Dr. E. S. Lewis, had sat as full members of the board. At this time it was decided that the president of the college should meet with the board as an ex-officio member. Since Dr. Guerry retained his place on it, the board would have been forced to expand its membership to seat the new president.

From his wide experience in work with alumni, President Palmer had devised a program which he offered to the meeting of the Alumni Association held in the commencement period. Alumni work had been organized by President Guerry in 1932 when Willard M. Keyser had been employed

as alumni secretary and graduate manager of athletics. Before that, work with the alumni had been only informally carried on. Miss Mabel Hooper, daughter of Dr. W. W. Hooper, had given freely of her time in compiling records over a period of years. In 1922, an alumni directory had been published under the general editorship of a committee whose chairman, Miss Mary Tom Peacock, had actually done most of the work. Since his appointment in 1932, Mr. Keyser, despite the division of activity necessitated by his dual office, had effected a four point program with the alumni. A bulletin was issued four times a year; efforts were made to keep class organizations intact; a campus headquarters was maintained; and the custom of an annual supper on the Quadrangle, followed by a business meeting, was instituted as a part of the class night program.

It was President Palmer's belief that closer contact should be established with the alumni and more attention given to developing their interest in the school. He proposed an eleven-point program to the meeting in June, 1939. There should be better support, he said, of the alumni office, so that correct records could be maintained and a placement bureau for securing positions could be established. Other intentions were the creation of a scholarship fund and the organization of the alumni to aid in the financial and student campaigns. Regional clubs should be organized and the annual homecoming and alumni day made more significant. He suggested that the business meeting be held separately from the class night program, so that the entire attention of the group could be directed to it.

This program was discussed and approved by the meeting and remains the basis of the activities of the alumni association. A year later, Mr. Keyser resigned to enter business. It was decided, when a choice of successor was made, that the alumni work should be separated from the office of the graduate manager of athletics. This gave a wider opportunity of choice for the position, with the result that Mrs. Dorothy Harris Woodworth, of the class of 1926, was selected.

When college opened in the fall of 1939, the atmosphere of opinion was greatly disturbed. War for the second time in a quarter of a century had cast its gloom over world affairs. There was a great difference, however, between 1914 and 1939. Then, so far as the campus at the University of Chattanooga—one might say the campuses of America—was concerned, there was but little if any interest evinced. In 1939, students were definitely conscious of the significance to them and to their world of the events in

Europe. They had watched the mounting tensions evidenced in the civil war in Spain. Repeatedly, they had been told by commentators and journalists visiting the campus as well as by their professors of the danger to civilization inherent in the contesting philosophies which could not be compromised. Interest in the daily press, the radio and the news periodicals contended with the demands of textbooks.

There were many new matters on the campus for the students that fall. They found eleven additions to the faculty and administrative staff. A new department of geology was established. A new venture in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority became a part of the program. The purpose was to train men and women in both ground school and flight work in preparation for their licenses as pilots. This program, called Civil Air Pilot Training, offered opportunity to prospective flyers on and off the campus. The ground school work was given in part at the University, the remainder and the flight training being at the Chattanooga municipal airport. This was the first participation of the institution in a training program which was to have its influence when the war spread to the United States. The work was continued until February, 1943, and approximately 150 flyers were trained.

Another development of interest in the fall of 1939 was the reorganization of the adult education program at night. Heretofore, the night classes had operated under the direction of the dean of the college and had largely been planned to supplement the teacher training program. President Palmer realized that a wider range of interest should be served, and that the University should make its facilities available for all types of adult training at the college level. To differentiate this work properly from the day school, of which it was to be an integral part, the name, the Evening College of the University of Chattanooga, was chosen. The faculty was to be composed, as far as possible, of members of the regular staff, but could be supplemented by qualified people from the community. A new administrative office was created, the director of the evening college, and Professor James W. Livingood of the faculty was given its responsibilities along with his regular duties.

The new offerings at night did not break too abruptly with those which had gone before. There were still the academic subjects for students who wished to work for degrees. A greater effort was made to plan courses which would fit the needs of professional and business people. There was

an immediate response on the part of the public, which continued until war and its attendant problems made it necessary to carry on the work in skeleton form.

For the seven or eight months after January, 1939, construction divided interest on the campus with the classroom. Work was then underway on the new library building under the agreements made in December, 1938, by the University, the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County and the Federal Government. The steam shovels and the bricklayers held the same attraction for the collegiate family that they do for the casual passerby on any city street. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone took place in May, and by fall the building had taken shape and plans were made for its occupancy at the first opportunity.

The library building is a unique experiment in education. Dr. Race suggested in 1900 that a city library be constructed on the campus of the University. That it should be a joint enterprise, in which the public library and the university library would be housed, was the suggestion of Adolph S. Ochs, who offered to donate a major proportion of the cost in 1929. The depression caused the abandonment of the plan by the local municipal authorities. It was revived when the construction of public buildings was possible with the assistance of the Federal Government through the Public Works Administration.

The University granted to the city the space on McCallie Avenue between Douglas Street and University Drive. The city then entered into a contract with the county and the Federal Government to secure their assistance in providing funds. The building cost approximately \$300,000. It was designed by Crutchfield and Law, Chattanooga architects, and was planned so that the university library occupied one-third of the building and the public library the remainder.

The move from the old library space on the second floor of the administration building to the new structure presented problems. The boys of the football squad willingly offered themselves as a means of transportation, and the ingenious mind of one of the maintenance staff saw possibilities in carrying books in ordinary hods. At any rate, the move was quickly and effectively made by that means during the Christmas vacation of 1939.

The public library moved into its portion of the building a month or so later, and the co-operative undertaking began to function. The two collections are housed in separate stacks and the libraries, from the point

of view of administration, operate independently of each other. But because of the close conjunction, inter-library loans are immediately effected, thus making the two groups of books actually one for every practical use. At the time of the move, the university library had grown to a total of approximately 35,000 volumes, while the public library figures were about twice as many, the two totalling over 100,000 adult volumes. This primary co-operation led to other participation, when a medical library was established by the Medical Society of Chattanooga and Hamilton County, and the Engineers' Club started an engineering collection, both with the assistance of the public library.

The first new building on the campus in two decades was followed within a short while by the acquisition of additional property for the first time in almost as long. Mrs. Bessie Key Johnston and her son, Summerfield Key Johnston, gave a house on McCallie directly across from the main campus. The gift was announced at the meeting of the Board of Trustees held in June, 1940.

At the same meeting, the death of an old friend of the institution, Mrs. John H. Race, was announced. Mrs. Race had played an important part in counselling her husband during the trying years when he had planned so ably the future growth of the University. Her death marked the severing of a long established tie.

The academic year 1940-1941 saw other loyal friends and workers pass from the service of the University. The death of Blynn Owen, who had come to the campus in 1926 to establish the first music department in the modern school, in February, 1941, was a shock to the whole college community. Later in the spring Professor J. W. Edwards, for more than twenty years head of the department of chemistry, announced his retirement. This was followed within a short time by a similar announcement from Dr. David W. Cornelius, who had been head of the department of physics since 1922. They were given the title Professor Emeritus. Their deaths occurred within two weeks of each other the following year.

The final blow of the year came when Mrs. John A. Patten offered her resignation as a trustee at the meeting in June, 1941. The family continuity was, however, unbroken, as her son, Lupton Patten, was elected to succeed her on the board, while another son, Manker Patten, joined the administrative staff of the athletic department at the University. Mrs. Patten's contributions have been noted so frequently in these pages that there is hardly necessity again to call attention to them. She inherited

a sense of obligation to the institution from both her father and her husband, an obligation which she never shirked and which she, in turn, passed on to younger members of her family.

War had been coming closer and ever closer to the United States. People had watched with horror the merciless crushing of country after country in Europe and the growing tension in the Far East. Radios had taken a place occasionally in classrooms, where daily history competed with that of the past. When it became obvious that military preparation could no longer be neglected and the original selective service act was passed, the older members of the faculty conducted registration for those of draft age among the students and younger faculty group. This was to be but the first of many similar activities, for as war went on, the University was called on to play a patriotic part in rationing, registration, bond campaigns and other war programs.

The pressure of the conflict created a greater interest in practical and scientific courses. However, the president and faculty were determined not to weaken the liberal arts program, even though they recognized that certain special work for the war effort had to be introduced. During the winter of 1940-41 a series of faculty meetings was devoted to the general subject, "Whither Are We Going?" It was intended to state the attitudes of the various academic departments about the adjustments of program caused by the new conditions.

Among other things demanding recognition was the fact that the campus population would soon be made up largely of women students. The possibilities of introducing work in home economics were discussed. The idea was given some impetus by Miss Inez Brown's gift of a house on Oak Street, near the campus, called Xenophon Wheeler Hall in memory of her step-father, a prominent Chattanooga of the period in which the college was founded. The house offered possibilities of conversion into a home economics building. The idea was approved by the trustees at their spring meeting in 1941 although its realization was to be held up for a period.

Sunday, December 7, 1941, is a day indelibly impressed upon the minds of Americans. A meeting of the faculty was scheduled for Monday. All the regular business was deferred and the meeting given over to discussions of the greater problems precipitated by actual war. It was decided to call an immediate convocation of the men students to explain to them the possible effects upon them and to persuade them not to be too hasty

in volunteering, as their special training might be more useful in programs yet to be devised. This was followed by a series of actions to take into account the adjustments which the war made necessary. Senior men who were called to service in their second semester were to be granted their degrees in absentia, if their work up to the time of departure was of proper quality. Comprehensive examinations for such students were to be waived. In accordance with the terms of the Selective Service Act, all members of the faculty and staff, who went into service or work required by the war, were to be granted leaves of absence. Other adjustments about credits and additional courses were promptly acted on as the needs arose, while the summer session was extended to sixteen weeks, thus making the third semester of an accelerated program.

On March 27, 1942, President Palmer announced to the faculty that he had been offered an important post in the Food Administration division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington and had asked for a leave of absence which had been granted him by the board. A little more than a month later, May 4, he returned to Chattanooga and asked the board not to consider him a candidate for re-appointment as president of the University, since it was impossible to carry on the two positions and the war might extend too long for the institution to go without an administrative head.

President Palmer returned again for the annual Commencement and at the board meeting, held the same day, stated his regret over leaving Chattanooga. He believed the future of the institution held great possibilities. "With adequate financial support," he told the meeting of the trustees, "strong trustee control, loyal alumni and community interest, a united faculty under capable leadership and direction, a curriculum suited to the times and a student body with faith and ambition, the University of Chattanooga can face the future with confidence and can dedicate its full resources to winning the war and to winning the peace that lies beyond the war."

The pleasing cordiality of President Palmer had won him many friends in Chattanooga. Unfortunately, his educational philosophy was not altogether in accord with that which had been developed through the years at the University. This led to occasional clashes over policy, affecting both the administrative group and the faculty. The crisis of war was precipitating more difficult problems. It was necessary that harmony prevail as the required adjustments and new policies were instituted.

President Palmer's wish to accept a position in the war service of the country afforded the opportunity to resolve all differences. The faculty tendered a dinner to him and Mrs. Palmer, whose gracious personality had won her many friends on and off the campus, at which farewells revealed that issues had been more over principles than personalities.

CHAPTER 17

In Recent Years

As early as August, 1942, the committee on nominations submitted to the Executive Committee the name of Dr. David Alexander Lockmiller as the successor to President Palmer. He was unanimously elected. Dr. Lockmiller was the first native of Tennessee and the first Methodist layman to become president of the University. He was born in Athens in 1906 and was a son of a onetime trustee of the institution. He was graduated from Emory University in 1927, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa; later he earned a master's degree there and one in law at Cumberland University. He practiced law in Missouri for four years before enrolling at the University of North Carolina for further graduate work. Upon receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy, he entered the teaching profession at North Carolina State College, where he rose from the rank of instructor to head of the department of history and political science.

Dr. Lockmiller was to assume responsibility for the administration of the University September 1st. From the time of President Palmer's departure for Washington until the new president took charge, the administrative detail of the institution was cared for by a committee of three, Chairman Morrow Chamberlain of the Board of Trustees, Dean Maxwell A. Smith and Comptroller S. F. Bretske. One of the improvements undertaken under their authority was the construction of a dormitory in the space above the commons in the stadium, to be occupied by the students of the Civilian Pilot Training program. When the faculty was advised of this new development at its first meeting in the fall of 1942, it immediately moved to name the dormitory Bretske Hall as an expression of its appreciation of the faithful service of Comptroller Bretske.

The installation of the new president coincided again with the Matriculation Day exercises. After introductory remarks by Mr. Chamberlain and Dean Smith, President Lockmiller was welcomed by Francis Barker, president of the student body, and Harry Carbaugh, representing the alumni. Then the new president delivered his inaugural address. He was

a much smaller man in stature than his predecessor, but his youth and his determination attracted the attention of his audience. There were no high-flown or flowery metaphors in his remarks. He convincingly applied one of the truths of history to the University, when he pointed out that it "believes that fundamentals are eternal, but it knows that change is ever present and that it must adapt itself to its day and generation."

There was immediate necessity to use the principle stated, as the national government was seeking schools in which training, necessary to advance the variety of war programs, could be carried on. A blanket authorization was passed late that fall by the Executive Committee, allowing participation in any such training. At the same meeting, work in secretarial training was authorized. There were two reasons for its installation. The constant expansion of governmental activities was creating a tremendously increased demand for trained secretaries, while the departure of men from the campus made it necessary to increase offerings of interest to women. This department was organized and ready for registrations at the beginning of the second semester.

The male members of the student body had largely disappeared. There were a few under age freshmen and some physically unfit for service but the majority of the men left were continuing their courses while awaiting call in one of the reserve programs. On December 7, 1942, Pearl Harbor day, the service flag of the University was presented by the alumni in a ceremony held in the Chapel. There were 485 stars on the flag for men in service, while two gold stars already were a token of the sacrifice ahead.

Negotiations were proceeding in this period with the Federal Government for the use of the facilities of the institution in military training. Even as these were carried on, certain modifications of the curriculum for civilian students were made. The Associate in Arts diploma, given to those who had satisfactorily completed two years of work in the college, was authorized. Certificates in Home Economics and Secretarial Science, also given after the completion of the prescribed two years work, were adopted. The third major change was the initiation of the degree of Master of Music. This advanced degree was made possible by the continued growth of the music department, and, with the single exception of a master of arts earned in 1913-1914 by Mr. Charles Newcomb, then a member of the faculty, was the only graduate degree authorized after the discontinuance of the professional schools in 1910.

On February 19, 1943, a contract was signed with the War Department

for the creation on the campus of one of the College Training Detachments of the Army Air Force. The first group was to be sent to the University March 1st. There were no dormitory facilities other than the limited quarters in Bretske Hall, then available as the C. P. T. program had been discontinued. It was necessary to move fast to provide barracks and mess facilities. The Third Presbyterian Church, on the northeast corner of Oak and Baldwin Streets, was purchased while the contract was being negotiated, and other modifications of buildings and campus to care for the cadets were undertaken.

It was possible to secure some of the buildings which had been used to house the men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. These, with Bretske Hall and the converted church building, were the sleeping quarters, although the gymnasium was used for a while before the construction was completed. The commons rooms were closed to civilian students and converted into kitchen, mess hall and a day room for the cadets. The library auditorium was changed into a commons room for the civilians. When all this was completed, and the first detachment had arrived, the college had been converted, within the short period of 30 days, from a 95% day school to a 60% boarding college. Nor was this the only noticeable change; the campus took on many aspects of an army camp. Men were marching on the football field which had become a drill ground. Bugles called men to formations, while the campus was patrolled at night by the usual guard details.

The instruction of the cadets required as quick and positive a change for the faculty as had been required in adjusting the campus. New courses had to be planned according to government directives. They were to be more concentrated than the usual college course and were to be entirely separate from the curriculum carried on for the civilian students. In other words, the college was actually operating in two shifts, one for the regular students and the other for the army cadets. The subjects for the cadets were stated: history, English, geography, mathematics and physics. To take care of the increased demand in these five fields, additional teachers were employed, but it was also necessary for many of the regular faculty to undertake classes outside their own departments. The decreased civilian enrollment, which had fallen to 339, made it possible for this to be done with no diminution of attention to regular students.

Each group of the 45th College Training Detachment of the Army Air Force contained 350 men. In charge of them was a permanent party con-

sisting of five commissioned officers and the necessary complement of non-commissioned ranks. Each unit was stationed at the University for a period of five months, the first four of which were for academic training, while the last was devoted to flight training at the municipal airport. Although this schedule was changed from time to time, as the war requirements varied, it was largely followed. As each group completed its course and left for more advanced flight training, a graduation exercise was held and certificates were presented all who had successfully completed the work. From the beginning the schedule was so arranged that one of these ceremonies was held each month.

One of those who had been most actively engaged in the development of these war programs outside the regular academic schedule was Comptroller S. F. Bretske. The faculty extended its recognition to him by naming the dormitory constructed in the stadium Bretske Hall, as already noted. A further recognition was given his services by the Executive Committee when, in May, 1943, it named him vice president as well as comptroller. This was the creation of a new office and should not be confused with the earlier position of vice president inasmuch as it involved no academic responsibilities.

At the same meeting, Mrs. Dorothy Harris Woodworth, who was serving as alumni secretary, was named acting dean of women, and Miss Ruth Perry retired from these administrative duties. Mrs. Woodworth added the responsibilities of this office to those she was already carrying, and served so capably that she was named dean of women the following year. The responsibilities of her office were enlarged in 1946 and the title changed to dean of students.

There were two new positions created in the same period. One was the office of chaplain of the University to which the Reverend Rollo A. Kilburn, who had been a member of the faculty since 1927, was appointed. Manker Patten, who had come to the campus as director of athletic activities in 1941, was made assistant to the president. So many men had left the campus that it was impossible to carry on an athletic program, so all intercollegiate contests were discontinued after the football schedule of 1942 was completed.

When the board met for its annual meeting at Commencement, 1943, President Lockmiller, having completed the first year of his administration, thought the time opportune to bring about discussion of the possibilities for the growth of the institution in the period which lay ahead.

He pointed to the accomplishments in the various war programs and analyzed the trends as they might influence future development. There was a necessity to acquire more ground in the area about the campus. The cadet program focused attention upon the cramped conditions of the institution. There was also the growing emphasis on science and technical subjects which would create an enlarged demand from students for courses in those fields. If the University were to keep pace with modern attitudes and the needs of a growing industrial community, it must expand both its facilities and its offerings. The latter would not entail any diminution in quality or abandonment of the traditional liberal arts emphasis. The college would remain a college of liberal arts, but there was no reason why courses for practical use could not be added to the curriculum without loss in value.

War had laid its finger upon many phases of university life. Military uniforms were encountered at every corner of the campus. The great training center at Fort Oglethorpe and Chickamauga Park, just outside Chattanooga, had given the same atmosphere to the community. The camp by this time had been largely turned over to the training of recruits for the Women's Army Corps, popularly termed Wacs. In recognition of the great contribution of the Women's Army Corps to the country and for her personal achievements, as well, President Lockmillier chose for the speaker at the summer Commencement Exercise in 1943 its commander, Colonel Oveta Culp Hobby. At the close of the ceremony, Colonel Hobby received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

President Lockmillier and a faculty committee had decided upon a plan to bring to the campus each year, as commencement speakers, men and women of national prominence, who were representative of various fields of activity. The next year, Mr. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the publisher of the *New York Times*, was the speaker, and at the summer Commencement Mr. Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, of the United States Supreme Court, spoke. In 1945, Mr. George A. Sloan, prominent industrialist and president of the Metropolitan Opera Association, was the speaker in June, and Dr. Henry B. Hass, head of the department of chemistry at Purdue University, delivered the address at the summer exercises.

The semester which opened in the fall of 1943 saw many changes. The departure of civilian men had removed any reason for the maintenance of the fraternity houses. Since these houses were the property of the University and had been leased to the various chapters, their closing gave the

opportunity to convert them to other uses. One was remodeled to become the laboratory for the home economics department, while another became the dining hall for faculty, students and staff. The third was allotted to the Army Air Forces detachment to be used for storing band equipment and for practice rooms. The fourth became a nursery school, operated as a part of one of the war programs of the government, in which working mothers in the neighborhood could leave their young children.

Another government war program came to the campus as a part of university activity when training courses for people in or entering war work were instituted. Anyone so engaged could take classes under this program without cost to the individual. Courses at the college level, although without credit, had been authorized by the government as early as 1940 under the Engineering Defense Training program, which was later changed to Engineering, Science, and Management War Training. In co-operation with the University of Tennessee, which was headquarters for the training in the area, courses were set up in 1941 at the University of Chattanooga. The growth of the program necessitated the appointment of a local area supervisor. Professor Charles Lucas of the department of economics at the University was chosen for the position in the fall of 1943. A large number of the faculty served as instructors in the program, most of which was seated on the campus. When Professor Lucas was called to service in 1944, Professor Livingood was appointed supervisor, and the program continued until the end of June, 1945. During its operation under the direction of the University, 69 courses were offered with 1397 individuals enrolled.

Recognition of the demands that would inevitably come as the nation turned back from war to peace made plans to include a general postwar development necessary. These would require financial assistance if they were to be completely realized. Although it was impossible to devise exact plans for the changes which might occur, it was realized that the time was propitious for the raising of funds. Several gifts had come to the University including the donation by Mr. Paul Kruesi, prominent industrialist and member of the Board of Trustees, of his former residence as a memorial to his wife, Myra Smartt Kruesi. An anonymous donor gave \$10,000 for a general postwar development fund. The Board of Trustees on the basis of this evidence authorized the solicitation of a postwar expansion fund.

While the campaign for this fund was being conducted, President Lock-

Miller initiated efforts to strengthen the academic program. In the spring of 1944, for purposes of "administrative integration and curriculum co-ordination," the academic departments were grouped into five divisions: humanities, fine arts, social sciences, science and mathematics, and applied arts and sciences. To strengthen the divisional organization, the offerings in art, which had been taught in the various phases of technique and theory as elective courses only, were enlarged in 1945 to become a regular department of the curriculum. This offered the opportunity for students to major in the field.

A plan of co-operative work in business and pre-engineering was adopted, whereby the student would be enabled to combine practical experience with academic training. An honor system was installed for students. The system was devised carefully by student leaders in counsel with the administration and faculty. The principles were in keeping with time honored traditions of many leading American universities, and when submitted to student vote were accepted.

The report of the president, seeking approval of these changes and plans, was presented to the Board of Trustees at their meeting in June, 1944. All were approved. At the same meeting, it was announced that the department of education of the City of Chattanooga had deeded to the University its astronomical observatory. It had been built in 1937 under the general supervision of Clarence T. Jones, local architect and enthusiastic amateur astronomer. It was equipped with a 20¼ inch cassegrain reflector telescope, which is the largest in the southeastern states. The possession of the observatory offered opportunity to develop courses in astronomy and astro-physics.

Again it was the sad duty of the trustees to call attention to the death of some longtime friends. Mrs. W. W. Hooper, who had come to the campus on the opening day in September, 1886, and had never failed in her devotion to the cause of the University of Chattanooga, had died April 29, 1944, at the age of 94. As long as she was able, Mrs. Hooper had attended campus functions and at succeeding class nights there had gathered around her an ever larger group in whom she never lost her interest.

Mrs. John A. Patten, another whose association with the institution went back to early years, had died the previous November. The services of Mrs. Patten and her family to the institution have appeared repeatedly through these pages but her display of interest in it was even more

constant than any record could show. The third death commemorated at the meeting was that of a man whose association had not been so long as that of Mrs. Patten or Mrs. Hooper, but his friendship had been evidenced over much of its history. Mr. John A. Stagmaier came on the Board of Trustees in 1934, and he was ever free and faithful in its service.

A month after the Commencement of the spring of 1944, when only three men had been present in the graduating class to receive their diplomas, one of them in uniform and on furlough from his assignment, the group which had furnished the major part of the masculine atmosphere on the campus for the previous sixteen months was removed. The University administration had been notified the previous April that the 45th College Training Detachment of the Army Air Force would be "deactivated" the first of July, as the whole program was being discontinued. The detachment took a large part in the college life during its existence. It trained a total of 1,234 men. Capt. Marcus E. Covington, Jr., was in command during the whole of its stay on the campus. Later, the University was given a Certificate of Service Award by the Army Air Forces for meritorious service in instructing cadets, having been one of the institutions which carried the program from its start to its close. Though there had been innumerable difficulties and perplexing issues in connection with the stay of the cadets on the campus, there were general feelings of regret when the last truck was loaded and rolled away.

When the University opened in the fall, a new program had been installed as a part of the war effort. By agreement with the School of Nursing of the Baroness Erlanger and T. C. Thompson Children's Hospitals, the University was to train pre-clinical cadet nurses in the required basic science courses. The work carried regular college credit and was sponsored by the Federal Government. As an additional effort to encourage interested young women into adopting the nursing profession, a pre-nursing program was offered for regular students. This was designed to lead to a degree in nursing, the first two or three years to be taken at the University. The student would then transfer to a college affiliated with a hospital, which would grant the degree at the completion of five years work.

On October 25, 1944, the successful termination of the postwar development fund was announced. The amount received or pledged totalled \$375,000. Of this sum, Mrs. Annie Merner Pfeiffer of New York City gave \$50,000 for the construction of a dormitory for women. In gratitude

for this assistance of Mrs. Pfeiffer, who, as a loyal member of the Methodist Church, had aided many educational institutions affiliated with it, the Board of Trustees resolved that the building should bear the name of the Annie Merner Pfeiffer Dormitory for Women. In preparation for the building of this dormitory, the property at the southeast corner of Oak and Baldwin Streets was purchased. The plans followed the design of the other university buildings. The dormitory was to accommodate 100 students and to include recreation and music practice rooms.

In recognition of his services in this campaign, Mr. W. E. Brock, who in previous campaigns, it will be recalled, had received similar awards, was given a citation by the board. As chairman of the committee, Mr. Brock had inspired the fund-raising group to go past the goal originally set. The campaign was quietly conducted and was largely local to Chattanooga. It was quickly accomplished and the way was thus opened for the proposed increase of facilities.

Two of these improvements were undertaken immediately. The first was the conversion of the old Third Presbyterian Church building, which had been a dormitory for the cadets, into a women's gymnasium. The other was the erection of a building for and the creation of a research institute. Such an institute would primarily provide facilities for research for industry. It was recognized that the war had given new impetus to the industrialization of Chattanooga and the South. Much of this was in small plants which were incapable of maintaining research laboratories although sadly in need of them. It was from these that the patrons for the institute would be secured in part. There were, however, three other ideas involved: the engaging in pure scientific research, the training of scientists for research, and the maintaining of up-to-date scientific library with reference service.

Dr. Raymond B. Seymour was selected for the important post of director. Dr. Seymour held a Ph.D. in organic chemistry and had had wide experience in industrial research. He was to be assisted by a permanent staff of six, with fellowships to be granted to research students in addition. The institute was to work in close conjunction with the science departments of the University in the training of research specialists, and the permanent members of the staff were to teach advanced courses in their respective fields. An advisory committee of leaders in the industries of the community was appointed to assist the institute in achieving its purposes.

The Research Institute building was completed in time for a dedicatory service in February, 1946. Located on a lot across Baldwin Street from the science building, the building was planned so that necessary expansion of its facilities could be easily made. Its laboratories contain the latest developments in scientific equipment, including a modern spectrograph, the gift of Mr. Paul J. Kruesi.

There were other gifts to the institution in this period. One, made in memory of an alumnus killed in the war, was for the L. Raymond Runyan Memorial room in the library. This, together with gifts from Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thatcher, Mr. Clint McDade and the class of 1941, made it possible to complete the series of seminar rooms and faculty studies, planned for the third floor of the library building. This construction was completed in the academic year 1945-1946.

A major revision of the curriculum was undertaken by the administration and faculty in this period. It had been recognized by a large proportion of American educators that the elective system had become unwieldy and was not providing adequate general education for the students. After much study and debate, a core curriculum was devised, which prescribed the studies to be taken by the students in the first two years. These were planned as broad survey courses to introduce the student to the four main fields of general education: humanities, fine arts, social science and natural science.

The core curriculum was to become effective with the freshman class entering in 1946. Other important curriculum changes to take effect at the same time were passed by the faculty. One was the creation of inter-departmental majors. These were not intended to weaken the existing departmental majors, but were designed to give an opportunity to the student who wished to disperse his major over a broader field. For the first time, majors in art and in health and physical education were to be offered, and the home economics curriculum was expanded from the two year course originally devised to a full four year program and a major introduced. In conjunction with this, the nursery school, which had been discontinued by the government, was re-opened as a part of the home economics department.

These changes were planned and accepted just as the returning veterans placed unprecedented strain upon the facilities of the University. A year before—the academic year 1944-1945—a few men had entered under the terms of the bill providing educational assistance to veterans. As the de-

mobilization of armed forces increased with the termination of hostilities, more and more of those whose studies had been interrupted returned to the campus. To these were added many who wished to take advantage of the opportunity for higher education hitherto denied them. In accordance with its philosophy of service to the area, the institution made every effort to accommodate them.

The addition of these men to the student body made it possible to revive intercollegiate athletics, and football was resumed in the fall of 1945. A small men's dormitory, Johnston Hall, was provided to take care of some of the students from out of town. As the second semester opened, the number of registrants was greatly increased and created the necessity to make many adjustments. That these required ingenuity and careful planning by the faculty and administration is demonstrated by the number of students accommodated. There were 959 regular students and 550 in the evening college. These, together with the students in the 1945 summer session and special students during the regular academic year, made a total of 1,723, the largest in the history of the college. As school closed, it became apparent that the registration for the coming summer and fall terms would surpass even these figures.

Since President Lockmiller's first report to the Board of Trustees in 1943, he had been emphasizing plans for the future. At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in January, 1946, and that of the full board in June, these were discussed again in detail. Some of them required immediate action as it was clear that the student body would be greatly increased in the fall. Before this time, property adjacent to the campus had been acquired as it appeared on the market, and further acquisitions were authorized. The University already overflowed the boundaries established in 1886, but it was to extend farther in each direction.

All of the property secured was residential and a portion of it was allotted for the housing of new faculty members. The increase in the number of instructors, which was authorized at these meetings, was to take care of the anticipated growth of the student body. The accompanying expansion of administrative responsibilities and enlarged evening program caused the creation of a new position, associate dean and director of the evening college. Mr. Reuben Holland was secured for the post.

Among the faculty appointments were instructors for the newly established engineering and shop classes, the machinery for which had been secured and installed in the basement of the women's gymnasium.

Another addition to the faculty came through the assistance of a new grant from the Juilliard Musical Foundation. The instructor chosen was to be particularly qualified in public school music and was to have charge of the college band. The department of physical education was reorganized and expanded.

In the spring of 1946, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching offered the University an opportunity to participate in a program which was planned to stimulate better teaching through creative activity and research by faculty members. A group of southern colleges and universities was selected for the initial five year project. The foundation proposed an annual appropriation of \$4,000 from its funds, provided the University added \$1,000. The total of \$5,000 was to be awarded each year of the program to those members of the faculty who wished to engage in research or other creative work.¹ The invitation was promptly accepted by the trustees, who realized the merits of the plan for both the institution and the individual.

The General Education Board made a grant of \$25,000 to the University toward the equipping of a new science building. The appropriation was contingent upon the raising of \$125,000 new money. When President Lockmiller reported this grant to the board he informed the members that he had already received the promise from an unnamed donor of \$10,000 as soon as he could report that the other \$115,000 was pledged or in hand.

The announcements of these offers were received with enthusiasm by the members of the board and the University family generally. The laboratories in the science building were sadly overtaxed. The building, though admirable in its day, was forty years old and needed renovating badly. The new interest in science and the stimulation of the Industrial Research Institute brought a further increase in demand for courses and laboratory work. The prospect for increased and improved facilities in these fields, although in the future, gave encouragement.

At the June meeting of the board, the death of D. Hewitt Wood was reported. Mr. Wood was one of the group who matriculated at the Chattanooga University in September, 1886. He had been elected a member of the board in 1935. Though his participation in the official councils had

¹ The first awards under these grants were made in the fall of 1946 to Professors Lindsey, Prescott, Butts, Callaway, Carter and Purser.

not been long, he had always been a friend of the institution and his passing severed one of the few remaining ties with its earliest history.

It is unusual that during all these years, no official flag had been adopted by the college. The class of 1922 gave a flag to the institution, but it was never made official. Feeling there should be one, President Lockmiller designed a banner of blue and gold with the shield imposed in the center. He also planned a new seal for the institution which included the shield, superimposed upon the old seal, a view of Moccasin Bend, which had been used since the change of name in 1907. Both of these creations were accepted by the board and made official.

It was fitting that the Commencement of 1946, the first after the close of World War II, be a combination of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of Chattanooga University and a memorial service to those members of the University family who had died in the war. Eleven members of the faculty and staff, and over 1250 alumni were in the various services of the nation. Of the latter 62 would never return. These figures do not include approximately 1400 men trained in the C. P. T. and A. A. F. programs. In memory of the University dead in the last World War and as a tribute to all the men and women of the University who served the cause of the country, the Alumni Association had secured the funds to erect an Alumni Memorial gateway, which would give entrance to the Quadrangle from McCallie Avenue. To carry the idea out completely, uniting past history with the present University, alumni speakers were chosen for both the Baccalaureate Sermon and Graduation Exercises. The Reverend Leroy Martin of the class of 1924 delivered the sermon and Mr. Paul Jordan Smith of the class of 1906 was commencement speaker.

The history of this period of the University cannot be closed without a tribute to Mrs. Lockmiller. Unfortunately, war placed limitations upon many of the usual social events held at the president's home. With never failing charm and gracious hospitality, she added to the tradition of the "first lady of the campus" and won the affection of all.

The first sixty years of the history of the institution have drawn to a close. During that period the University has undergone several metamorphoses: from Chattanooga University to U. S. Grant University to the University of Chattanooga. It has weathered storm and controversy.

Wars and depressions have failed to stop its progress. Its friends and alumni have grown in numbers as its influence has deeply affected the community and reached out through the state and nation. The small struggling Methodist institution of 1886 has truly come of age.

It has held steadfastly to the objectives set by its founders and repeatedly restated through its history by its educational and administrative leaders. This fundamental philosophy has been: to maintain high academic standards and to instill in its students proper spiritual ideals; to recognize its obligation to the people of its area by providing collegiate instruction for any student wishing it and capable of it. The University, through its loan funds and scholarships, has made it possible for any ambitious young person of the Chattanooga area to secure a higher education. Whatever may have been the institution's failures otherwise, there has been no faltering in the effort to achieve this worthy end.

What the future may hold for human beings and institutions, it is impossible ever to foresee, but history recognizes no stopping place. As best it could, the University has served its function in the past. As best it can, it has prepared for an extension of its obligation in the future. It is inevitable that changes must take place. The University will hold to the enduring values of the liberal arts tradition instilled by its founders, even though modifications in its program may develop. For it is by holding to these ideals that educational institutions can achieve their high purpose. Recognizing the great opportunity in a world so troubled as that of 1946, President Lockmiller stated the keynote for the future in his report to the trustees: "The common peoples of the world want to live together in peace, and where such a desire exists informed and honest men and women can ultimately find the means for fulfilling this desire. With co-operation and intelligent effort, great achievement is possible in our time. To avoid the mistakes of the past, and to strive earnestly to find the way to a just and enduring peace is the greatest obligation now before the University of Chattanooga and before all mankind."

PART IV

SOCIAL LIFE, 1904-1946

CHAPTER 18

Athletics

Informal athletics were a part of campus activities from the beginning of Chattanooga University. Occasionally, a team was gathered together to compete with other local groups in baseball and football, and with the birth of basketball in the early 1890's, that sport took its place also in the campus life. Football and baseball, when played as organized contests, took place either at Olympia Park, now Warner Park, located about a mile from the campus, or after it became available, at the old Southern League baseball field, on South Market Street, approximately the same distance away.

When the college of liberal arts was moved from Chattanooga in 1892, only the medical and theological schools were left at Chattanooga. This kept the interest in athletics to a minimum for a period, inasmuch as the students were generally older and had less leisure for the games. Nevertheless, there was an occasional contest, although more frequently than not it was necessary to call on residents of the community, who had played football elsewhere, to fill out the ranks of the teams. "There were no questions as to eligibility," one chronicler reports. "Anyone who possessed a heavy head of hair, grown chrysanthemum fashion, a leather jacket, and a talent for mild mayhem, volunteered—or was drafted."

In 1899, a team from Grant University at Chattanooga played an organization representing South Pittsburg, Tennessee, defeating it by two touchdowns. The star for the afternoon was Nathan Bachman, who had learned his football at the University of Virginia. A picture of the team for 1900 is in existence, with three of its members wearing wide, handle-bar mustaches, which must have been a dangerous temptation to their opponents, while a fourth sported a full beard. This team was defeated by Cumberland University by a score of 15 to 6 on Thanksgiving Day.

The University Athletic Association was re-organized in 1901. Officers were secured and money to pay off debts secured. W. G. Sharpe was chosen captain of the football team. Although the squad may have en-

gaged in several other games, the major contest was with Troop B, a local cavalry unit. It was in this game that Morrow Chamberlain and W. A. Martin starred for the troopers, who won 10-0. A. W. Gifford was the star for the University. A large crowd was in attendance, composed of students, local sportsmen and their ladies.

Basketball followed the football season, but the team which represented the institution played only a few games. Existing records do not disclose that a football team was organized for the 1902 season. However, attention was again directed to the gridiron in the fall of 1903, when players donned the Blue and Gold to engage in at least two contests. The first resulted in a victory over the students of the liberal arts college at Athens, 16-0, but the outcome was different when the team engaged the representatives of the Seventh Cavalry of the regular army, then stationed at Fort Oglethorpe. The score was Seventh Cavalry 27, U. S. Grant University 0.

Coaches in those years were usually members of the teams. There was little opportunity for practice. The players were older men in the professional schools. Whatever contests were played were more for the fun of playing than any other reason.

In 1904, when college work was again established at Chattanooga, the Grant University team could draw on undergraduates as well as students of the professional schools. Nevertheless, it was still difficult to gather enough men to form a squad, as the majority of the college students were working their way through school. Dr. Walter Hullihen, professor of Latin and Greek, who had played during his college days at the University of Virginia, volunteered to coach the team. There was no practice field closer than a mile, although occasional signal drills were held on the campus. It became necessary to excuse players from late afternoon classes and laboratories, if any real practice was to be secured. The team had no success, losing every one of its three games, including one to the University of Tennessee by a score of 23-0.

The football team in 1905 was the first in the college history to play a representative schedule of seven games. Though Professor Hullihen was still in charge of the team as coach, two local boys who had played at Cumberland University, Allen Head and Collie Spencer, assisted him and were given a large share of credit for the team's success. At the time, Grant University was not a member of any athletic conference. Its professional schools attracted local men who had played football with colleges elsewhere. Either because of love of the game or other persuasion, they

continued to play at Grant, inasmuch as the only eligibility rule with which they had to comply was registration as a student in one of the professional schools. Thus Coach Spencer was also captain and quarterback of the team, while Jones Beene played part of the season with the University of Tennessee and part with Grant. Coach Head was also a frequent player. This was not unusual. Coach Depree of the University of Tennessee took part in the game when his boys engaged Grant in Chattanooga.

The Grant team lost only one game that fall, to Cumberland University by a score of 11-6. The otherwise unbroken series of victories had excited the enthusiastic attention of the community and school. In preparation for the Thanksgiving Day game against Southwestern Presbyterian College, then at Clarksville, Tennessee, a pep meeting was held at the University. Local society planned coaching and automobile parties for the event, part of the field being reserved for vehicles. All were immensely pleased by the 41-0 victory.

The following Saturday, after an interval of only two days, the schedule called for a game with the University of Tennessee. Tennessee was on its way home from a game in Alabama. When the team arrived in Chattanooga, rain was pouring down. Realizing it would be impossible to bring out a crowd under such weather conditions and doubting to a degree their ability to win from the larger institution, the Grant team proposed that the game be called off and Tennessee be paid the sum guaranteed. The Tennessee team declined to do this, doubtless because they did not wish to be deprived of the opportunity for another game in the win column. Only a few faithful, because of the terrible weather conditions, saw Grant win, 5-0. It still remains the only victory won by a football team representing the Chattanooga institution over the Volunteers. The single score of the game was made by Jones Beene, on an end around play which was good for 50 yards. Some of the other men on this early squad were J. H. Hampton, Holtzclaw, Jefferson, Conn, Van Pelt, Stauffer and Phillips; James L. Robb was manager.

Strangely enough, the successful season of 1905 did not establish a pattern of athletic interest for the University. Teams continued to be organized and schedules played, but that sudden flare-up of success was not to be repeated quickly. Coaches changed frequently. Arthur Rieber, Sam McAllester, and J. B. Rike (who coached Central High and the University teams in the same season) trained the squads in various years. Dr. Race

and the faculty had decided against too intensive an athletic program. "There will be no matriculating at the University," the president said, "just for the purpose of playing on some of the athletic teams." Men who played were as likely to be noted for prowess in the classroom as on the field.

Baseball was also played, with a schedule of nine games arranged as early as the spring of 1907. There seems to have been the same sort of indifferent success in baseball as in football. Dean Hooper in commenting on it once said that no individual was chargeable with the failure. "I think it was a case of too many cooks spoiling the broth. The committee from the faculty spent much time and effort to make the team more efficient, but it was handicapped by conditions and influences, which it could not control. . . ." The typical baseball schedule mixed teams from surrounding small towns with those from neighboring colleges.

Similarly, basketball was played although the contests were largely against teams in Chattanooga. It was a casualty of financial difficulties in 1909 when funds to maintain it were not forthcoming. The college had no gymnasium and the rental of a floor in town was too high. The girls had organized their basketball team the year before, in 1908, and planned a schedule with colleges nearby, even though they were forced to apply each time for permission to take the trip and submit satisfactory chaperones to the dean for approval.

In 1907, the name of the institution was changed to the University of Chattanooga, but the old colors, blue and gold, under which the teams had played, continued to be used. The men making up the teams were determined that the campus facilities should be improved. One of them, Hilary Hampton, had the campus north of Oak Street surveyed by an engineer and estimates prepared for the cost of creating playing fields; at the time, the land was used as a pasture by the Chattanooga Transfer Company for its horses and mules. Student support rallied behind the athletes, and secured the assistance of some of the influential trustees. The consequence was that the north campus was graded. Fields for baseball and football were then available and courts for tennis laid out. Grandstand and bleachers were erected. A dressing-room and showers were provided in the basement of the science building. Thus a complete athletic layout was constituted on the campus, and was given the name Chamberlain Field, in honor of Captain H. S. Chamberlain, president of the Board

of Trustees. It has been the home of the University's athletic teams since the fall of 1908.

The first game played on the new field was against the Athens School of the University. It was properly won, 11-0, by Chattanooga, although Jimmy Rike, the newly arrived coach from Ohio Wesleyan, had been taken seriously ill with typhoid fever shortly before the game and Jones Beene had substituted for him. The team had a fairly successful season, winning as many games as it lost, but the next exciting event in the athletic history of the University of Chattanooga was the tie game played with the University of Tennessee the following year, 1909.

Since Coach Rike had decided to throw in his lot with Central High School, Jones Beene again was given the responsibility of coaching. The 1909 team won the majority of its games. Organized cheering and singing supported the team in its efforts, one song being:

We come from the U. of C.
Great football fans are we.
No rival team that hears us scream
Shall ever victor be.
We'll shout with might and main,
Come on, we'll win the game.
With courage true, we'll dare and do
For dear old U. of C.

A track meet was first held in 1910, but it was apparently designed as much to bring students from nearby preparatory schools to the campus as to provide sport. Baseball continued to be played although with mediocre success, and the girls' participation in basketball was carried on in a small way. Basketball for men was not a major athletic sport because of lack of facilities, although in 1910 a team was organized among the freshmen to enter the local prep school league, "more for sport than for prestige."

In the spring of 1910, the Board of Trustees discontinued all the professional schools. The influence of this action upon athletics is shown by the exclamation of Prof. J. S. Fletcher, who had succeeded Prof. Walter Hullihen as faculty director of athletics. "Oh, my team," he lamented when he heard the news. That he was right, in one respect, is demonstrated by the failure of experienced men to report to Coach Leslie Stauffer in the fall of 1910. Stauffer was a Chattanoogaan, who had attended the University but had graduated from Ohio Wesleyan. He was appointed assistant in German and Latin as well as athletic director, Prof. Fletcher

becoming chairman of the faculty committee on athletics. Nevertheless, Coach Stauffer developed a winning team, which again tied the University of Tennessee, 6-6; the game was called on account of darkness with the Moccasins threatening the UT goal. Another feature of the 1910 season was the defeat of Mercer, 11th Cavalry and Howard within a single week.

The faculty had watched with some apprehension the growing interest in athletics. Repeatedly in meetings there were discussions of the scholastic failure of some of the athletes. The teachers feared the general influence in the student body of indifference to class responsibilities by popular members of the teams. The discontinuance of all intercollegiate athletics was seriously considered. Finally a compromise decision was reached: any student who was to be eligible for competition must be carrying at least fifteen hours of class work satisfactorily, and no financial inducements could be given.

Unquestionably, there was reason for these stringent rules, but it would be wrong to assume that all the University athletes of the years previous to this action were either professionals or semi-professionals who were not *bona fide* students. Many of them graduated as regular members of their classes. In addition to the members of the 1905 team already named, some of the players up to 1911 were: Stacy Nelson, DeWitt Starnes, Leary, James McGaughy, Neil Spahr, Lawrence Faucett, T. J. Leonard, "Windy" Rodger, and W. W. Dudley.

The 1911 football squad was known as the "purity" team. It was composed of light and inexperienced players, and consisted of only 13 men. Only five games were played with neighboring athletic clubs and the scrub team of Sewanee, of which the University won three. The faculty, at least, thought a victory had been won, not on the playing field but in cleaning up the athletic situation.

An intramural basketball schedule was planned, to compete for a cup offered by President Race, and a team participated in the local prep league. As there was still no court on the campus, the games were played in the Central High School gymnasium. Baseball continued but with no more success than in the past. The following fall, football seems to have taken on new life. The boys who had gained experience on the "purity" team formed a nucleus for a larger group, from local and out of town preparatory schools, which gave the squad for the first time in the school history enough men for a scrub team. The season was not too successful; three games were won and five lost.

Faculty control was still strongly exerted. When Coach Stauffer wished to take the baseball team to South Pittsburg in the spring of 1913 to play two games, permission was refused because of the large number of "recent and prospective college holidays." The football team for the next fall was to feel the heavy hand also, when faculty regulations stated that no team could miss more than 7 recitation days. Nevertheless, the team had a comparatively successful season, being beaten only by the major teams on the schedule, Sewanee, Georgia Tech and Tennessee. A tactical error was committed in the game against Tech, when the Moccasins seized an opportunity to score early in the game. This aroused the Tech team which let loose an "avalanche" and won the game 71-6.

The University was elected a member of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association at its meeting held December 12, 1913. This organization included all the major institutions of the South engaging in intercollegiate athletics, and established rules of eligibility to govern the conduct of all sports. Baseball was not attempted during the spring of 1914. Basketball was played but with the usual mediocre success. The coach, according to accounts, did discover a "gem," but "the faculty also showed a fondness for gems," and he was not allowed to play.

Football, in 1914, was under the direction of a new coach, Chief "Mike" Balenti of the Carlisle Indians. Balenti was playing baseball for the Chattanooga Lookouts when Stauffer resigned. He was a natural choice, because of availability and experience. The team began the season most auspiciously, as Spencer took the opening kickoff from Mercer in the first game and carried it ninety yards for a touchdown. The rest of the schedule was played with average results. The University won from the teams in its class, except for Transylvania, and lost by large scores to the major teams, Sewanee, Tennessee and Alabama.

The baseball team for 1915 was coached by "Moose" McCormick, who was managing the local professional team. It was more than usually successful, but even though it had lost every other game, the winning of the one against Sewanee would have made its season a memorable one. Although outhit and making seven errors, Chattanooga won 6-4, with Tom Hunt pitching. It was the first victory of any sort over Sewanee and, as a chronicler has put it, the cheers which greeted it were so loud that "Old Main Building woke up so suddenly that it lost a brick."

There was one shortcoming in the athletic facilities on the campus, the lack of a gymnasium. It forced the men of the athletic teams to bathe and

dress in a small room about twenty feet square, and the lockers were so crowded that uniforms did not dry out from day to day. There was no place for basketball or for a satisfactory program of physical education. With the successful completion of the endowment drive in 1912-1913, funds were available, and the gymnasium was undertaken as the first of the planned new buildings. It was completed in the late spring of 1915 and contained ample provision for the athletic requirements of the period.

In the fall of 1915, a new athletic director was appointed, who was to have charge of all sports. John E. Spiegel, a graduate of Washington and Jefferson, where he had been a star halfback, chosen for All-American honors, was selected for the post. Coach Spiegel built his team around a forward passing attack. The first game against Carson-Newman was a walkaway, 93-0. College spirit grew as the Georgia game approached. Alumni and students joined in an enthusiastic meeting to learn new yells and songs. According to the *Echo*, "Mr. Nelson, president of the Alumni Association, presided as chairman, Mr. Cole led the songs and Mr. Carden the yells." In the game, Georgia scored first and looked as though it might again, when the Moccasins rallied to score themselves on a series of passes thrown by Edwin Woodworth and Hugh Vandiver's run of 20 yards through the Georgia team. This scored the tying touchdown, both teams failing to kick goal. In the last minute of play, Chattanooga was again in position to score and the game ended in a tie with the ball in the Moccasin's possession on the Georgia one yard line.

The team won the next two games and then came the second major event of the year, the contest against Sewanee. It was played on a cold, rainy day, but a good crowd was in attendance. Chattanooga outgained Sewanee by a large proportion, the latter getting only two first downs, but the necessary score could not be put over, so the game ended 0-0. The season, which began so auspiciously and continued equally well, suddenly went sour, and the last two games were lost to Maryville and Transylvania. Nevertheless, the team was recognized as among the best to represent the college, and the players and their supporters were determined on an even more successful season the following year.

Basketball in 1916 was confined to local teams except for two games against Tennessee, both of which were lost. Apparently that set a pattern for the year for the football squad of the following fall. It began well by defeating Middle Tennessee Normal and Mercer, but was beaten in all

the other games but one. Sewanee secured revenge for the tie of the previous year by trouncing the team 54-0.

It is evident that Chattanooga followed no custom of securing a new coach because of an unsuccessful year. On December 7, 1916, Johnny Spiegel signed a contract for the following two years. He planned to build his team around Parker Talman, a transfer from Rutgers University, where he had made a great reputation as a player, having been mentioned for All-American honors in two positions. Talman was a sensational punter. However, the possibilities of war service attracted him and early in December, he left the campus to join the ambulance corps of the French army. His departure cast a gloom over the campus, for his personality had won him as many friends as his athletic ability. It was not so heavy a blow to the football team as was at first believed. War came to the country in April, 1917, and college athletics were an immediate casualty at the University.

Thus closed a period of athletic history, as Coach Spiegel did not return after the war. During the years from the "purity" team of 1911 to this one of 1916, there had been many a great feat on the gridiron by Moccasin players, even though the total of games won was not so much above those in the lost column. Some of the players who made the headlines for one reason or another in these six years were: "De" Spencer, Abner Harbour, "Dex" Dexheimer, John Ross Scott, Gordon Gambill, "Big" Hampton, Angus McWhorter, "Big Boy" Eldridge, Leonard Sims, Hugh Vandiver, Paul Squibb (the first Chattanooga player ever to be mentioned by a sports writer for All-Southern honors), "Woodie" Woodworth, Raymond Orr, Parke Robb, and Parker Talman.

When the Students' Army Training Corps was brought to the campus in 1918, a program of physical training was organized for the soldiers. Inasmuch as football was approved as a part of this program, it was introduced even though few of the men had played it previously and no schedule had been arranged or coach provided. Lt. Bill Jarratt, one of the officers in charge and a former student of the institution, coached the team which played and lost three games. The basketball team the next spring, formed after the departure of the S.A.T.C. from the campus, was also coached by Jarratt, who resumed his studies at the University when his military career ended with the close of the war. It played five games and lost only one, but its noteworthy contribution to the athletic history of

the college was the appearance of Bill Redd and Harry Cate as members of a University basketball team.

Football was resumed in 1919 with a regular schedule of intercollegiate games. Professor J. W. Edwards was named faculty chairman of athletics, a position he held for more than twenty years. Silas Williams, an old Sewanee star and member of the Chattanooga bar, undertook the coaching of the team, which was extremely light, having only one man over 170, Capt. "Big Boy" Eldridge, who was back from the war. Out of a schedule of nine games, only three were won by Chattanooga. Basketball the following spring was much more successful. Jarratt was again the coach, with Redd and Cate still the stars of the team, which lost only two games. Its major victory was the one over Georgia Tech, 25-11. In the same spring, a cross-country team was organized for the first time, and intercollegiate tennis was begun with a match played between Chattanooga and the University of Tennessee. Annual tournaments had been played among the students of the University since 1918.

The 1920 football team, again coached by Silas Williams, was captained by Bill Redd. It played eight games, winning three, tying one and losing the other four. The chief thrill of the season was the overwhelming defeat of Carson-Newman, 83-0. The next spring, Bill Redd undertook to coach the basketball team in addition to serving as captain and player. As his opponents and the followers of the team well remember, he was also the star, closely followed by Harry Cate for the third year. The team won seven out of 12 games, defeating the University of Kentucky and the University of Tennessee for its major victories.

Ten games were played by the football team in 1921, of which four were won and six lost. Parker Talman had returned to college after his war experiences and was a member of the squad. Coach Williams announced at the close of the season that he would be unable to continue coaching. Basketball in 1922 was again in charge of Bill Redd, who was both captain and coach for the second year. The season was successful, with nine victories far over-balancing the five defeats. Bill Redd was also coach of the co-ed basketball team, captained by Geneva Proffit, which was still playing an intercollegiate schedule. Baseball was resumed the spring of 1922, for the first time since 1916, although the team played only games against local amateur league teams.

William McAllester was appointed football coach the next fall. He had

played at the University of Tennessee and had secured his coaching experience at Chattanooga High and McCallie Schools. Parker Talman, who had graduated the previous spring, was athletic director. None of the large colleges appeared on the schedule that fall, with the result that the victories were seven for Chattanooga to two for their opponents, one game being tied.

Basketball held an even more important place in 1923, for the team went to the finals of the S.I.A.A. tournament, when it was beaten by Mississippi A. & M. For the second time, Bill Redd was chosen as All-Southern center, and Yarnell Barnes and Harry Cate received honorable mention. Cross-country running came in for a share of attention too this spring, for the Chattanooga harriers won over all the S.I.A.A. contenders in a meet at Birmingham, although two athletic clubs as well as Southern Conference teams defeated them. During these years, the team was coached by Professor J. H. Sherman, "who got his requisites for cross-country, which are wind and endurance, at Cornell."

The football team of 1923 was again under the direction of Coach McAllester. It had a fairly successful season, winning three games, losing four and tying two. Basketball also had only a fair season—"a fifty-fifty proposition," as the *Echo* stated it. Redd was no longer playing, although he had remained on the campus as coach. Talman coached the co-ed team which had a good year. The cross-country team repeated its previous success and again won the S.I.A.A. championship at Birmingham, where Ed Martin ran the fastest three miles.

William C. Redd was appointed director of athletics in the fall of 1924, to succeed Parker Talman. A regular coaching staff was appointed for football, with Harold Blair, from the University of Tennessee, coaching the freshmen, and "Hally" Vandiver, former Moccasin star, assisting Coach McAllester with the varsity line. The team improved as the season advanced, and won the approbation of everyone with victories over Birmingham-Southern and Oglethorpe in the last two games of the year. After the last game, Coach McAllester announced his resignation, and Frank Thomas was chosen as his successor.

Other sports continued as usual. Bill Redd coached the basketball team, which won only six of its fourteen games. Yarnell Barnes, who was captain of the basketball team, coached the co-eds, who played the usual schedule of mixed local and intercollegiate contests. Track was resumed

that spring. The team was largely built around the cross-country men and was captained by Ed Martin. It was rated third in the S.I.A.A. for the year.

The tennis team for 1925 had a remarkably good season. It was composed of John Thomas, who won the university championship, Harold Meredith, Lupton Patten and Frank Moore. Its most important victory was scored over Vanderbilt, the first team of any sort from the University to defeat the Commodores. That spring at Commencement, the Templeton Cup, which is given to the best all around athlete in school, was awarded for the first time. Wilbur Hanes, who had participated in the four major sports and was later captain of the 1926 football team, won the first award.

As has been noted, other sports than football were receiving more attention, but in the major portion the men who engaged in football were also participants in them. The list of men whose names are prominent in football in the period of Coaches Williams and McAllester contains several who are noteworthy for more than one activity. The list includes "Big Boy" Eldridge, Harry Cate, Bill Redd, Jimmy Owen, Ed Sussdorf, Duke Talman, Clifford Kehoe, Norman Williams, Yarnell Barnes, "Hinky" Hanes, Earl Winger and Connie Givens.

In the fall of 1925, Coach Frank Thomas, who had learned his football under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame and had gained coaching experience as an assistant at the University of Georgia, took over as head coach. He brought another Notre Dame man, "Chuck" Collins, as line coach. Thomas introduced the Notre Dame offensive formation. It was a colorful novelty to many of the fans and proved successful in five out of the eight games scheduled. Sewanee defeated the Moccasins 28-0, and either the depression of the Chattanooga supporters or the elation of those from Sewanee had a curious effect. Shortly after the game was over, the wooden grandstand on Chamberlain Field was found to be on fire. Fortunately, the fire was discovered before too much damage had been done, and the "old landmark," as the stands had come to be called, was not destroyed. Two of the players won berths on the All-S.I.A.A. team. This was the first time such honors had come to Moccasin players; the large colleges had formed their own associations and it became possible for players on the small teams to gain recognition. Wig Viers, center, and Bob Bracewell, guard, were the two Chattanooga players chosen. Basketball, track and tennis were carried on as usual in the winter and spring. The basketball team,

captained by Jack Wyatt, won eight and lost four games. The tennis team, with Lupton Patten as captain, won two of its matches while losing two.

When the 1926 football season opened, Robert P. Reagan, another ex-Notre Dame star, had succeeded Collins as line coach to assist Coach Thomas. Andrew Cecil ("Scrappy") Moore arrived on the campus as freshman coach to start his long stay. "Scrappy" was a local boy who had played for the University of Georgia and had won a great reputation. Only Auburn and William and Mary defeated Chattanooga that year, although the games with Oglethorpe and Birmingham-Southern wound up in ties. The team tied for the S.I.A.A. championship, and three of its members, Bob Bracewell, Lautzy Lautsenheiser, and Chuck Braidwood, won places on some of the All-S.I.A.A. teams. Still under the direction of Bill Redd and with Jack Wyatt as captain for the second year, the basketball team had one of its most successful seasons, losing only three games and winning fourteen. The tennis squad also had a big year, winning seven matches and losing none, with Lupton Patten again the captain of the team.

Interest in football had been growing through the years at Chattanooga, and the small stands available on Chamberlain Field were proving incapable of holding the crowds. Furthermore, a wave of interest in building larger stadia was spreading throughout the country. The Kiwanis Club of Chattanooga was prompted by one of its members, W. G. Foster, prominent newspaperman and onetime sports writer, to undertake to secure funds for building a brick stadium at the University. The campaign was successfully accomplished, and when the football season opened in 1927, there was an imposing brick structure, which seated 5,000 people, along Oak Street in place of the small wooden stands.

Vanderbilt was chosen as the opponent for the big day when the new stadium was opened. The opposition they offered was a bit too strong for the Moccasins, and the victory went to them 44-18. That was the only game lost in the season. One by one the other eight teams on the schedule fell before the Chattanoogaans, with the result that the S.I.A.A. Championship was claimed for them. Five of the players—Cleve Barrett, Lautzenheiser, Holly Thompson, Joe Kopcha and Jimmy Cassidy—were named on All-S.I.A.A. teams. The 1928 basketball team won 9 of its 15 games and was the runner-up in the S.I.A.A. tournament, which was held that year in Chattanooga. Two Chattanooga players, Captain George McCoy and Cecil Holland, were chosen on the All-S.I.A.A. team. The co-eds car-

ried on their usual schedule of mixed intercollegiate and local games.

Harold Drew, graduate of Bates College and former coach at Birmingham-Southern, became assistant to Thomas to coach the line in the fall of 1928. The season opened with Vanderbilt again in a game which is one of the memorable ones in Moccasin athletic history. The watch of the time-keeper was out of kilter and through some sort of incapacity on the part of players, officials and coaches, the first quarter was allowed to run a full fifty minutes of playing time. The total time of the game was consequently 95 minutes, with the result that the superior reserve strength of Vanderbilt wore the Chattanoogaans down. The score was 19-0. Only one other game was lost in the season, to Mississippi College 20-19. Even with this defeat the Moccasins' record was the best in the S.I.A.A. and won for them the championship. Kopcha and Lautzenheiser won honorable mention on the A.P. All-Southern team, while they with Thompson, Barrett and Ward were placed on All-S.I.A.A. teams. Basketball in 1928-1929 saw a change of coach, as Drew succeeded Bill Redd, who left the campus after ten years as student, player, coach and athletic director. The season was another fairly successful one, with 11 games won against 9 lost, under Cecil Holland as captain. Track and tennis were carried on, but without noticeable success.

The record made by Coach Thomas at Chattanooga had attracted the attention of larger institutions, and he was invited to take the place of head coach at the University of Alabama beginning with the fall of 1929. He was succeeded at Chattanooga by Harold Drew, and Scrappy Moore moved up to assistant coach. The freshmen that fall were coached by Cleve Barrett and Wig Viers, Moccasin stars of previous years. The varsity won the S.I.A.A. championship again by defeating all of its opponents except Alabama and Tennessee. Heywood, Cassidy, Ward, and Findley were named on All-S.I.A.A. teams. Captain Marshall Wise led the basketball team, which was again coached by Drew, through a successful season, in which he and Orville Lotspeich were the major point scorers. The track team had Ken Strong, but his speedy running could not alone bring too great success to the squad. At the Commencement of 1930, the Shyer watch, an award for the football player graduating with the highest scholastic average, was given for the first time. It was won by Humphrey B. Heywood, Jr.

The string of S.I.A.A. championships was broken in 1930, inasmuch as the football team lost two games by scores of 7-6 to Presbyterian College

and Centre. It was tied by Sewanee and Citadel. Vanderbilt, alone, gave the team a real drubbing, defeating it 39-0. Findley, Trail and "Unt" Koeninger were given All-S.I.A.A. citations. Drew resigned in January, 1931, and Scrappy Moore, who had also resigned shortly before to accept a place at Howard College, was induced to return as head coach.

The Dixie Conference was formed in December, 1930. For several years sports writers and college authorities had been discussing the creation of a new conference of the small liberal arts colleges. The S.I.A.A. was so large as to be unwieldy. It had over 30 members scattered over the whole of the southeast. They could not play each other enough to determine a championship, while the quality extended, as one commentator said, from first-class prep teams to some of the south's strongest college squads. The new conference was formed by Birmingham-Southern, Howard, Mercer, Centre College, Southwestern, Spring Hill and Chattanooga, while Mississippi College and Millsaps were immediately invited to become members, although they all continued to retain their memberships in the S.I.A.A.

The first athletic season under Coach Moore as director of athletics was that for basketball in 1930-1931. The team won five and lost nine under the captaincy of Eddie Donnelly. Track was coached by Bill Coughlan with Erv Gross as the team's star. An intramural schedule of baseball, basketball, track and tennis was actively carried on, and the *Echo* adds poker to the list. Women's sports had become confined to intramural contests. A woman's athletic association was organized in 1929, under the direction of Mrs. Anna Lee Manson, and a point system established under which letters were granted to qualifying women athletes. The points were gained by participation in intramural activities, which included tennis, basketball, kickball and similar games.

New assistant coaches for the football season of 1931 were chosen by Coach Moore from the alumni ranks of the University. Floyd Hightower had charge of the ends and Bowden Findley the line. Harold Snodgrass was freshmen coach for the year. In the regular schedule, the Moccasins were defeated only by Sewanee, with the result that both the Dixie Conference and S.I.A.A. championships were claimed for them. A post-season game for charity was arranged with the University of Alabama, coached by Frank Thomas and champions of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference, in which Alabama was the victor, 39-0.

Thus the first season under Scrappy Moore as head coach and the first

schedule under the Dixie Conference was successfully accomplished. Art Koeninger, Pop Keyser, Tubby Haswell and Marius Farioletti were on one or another of the various All-S.I.A.A. or All-Dixie teams, while Koeninger was selected by one paper for All-American honors, the first Chattanooga to receive such recognition. Basketball brought another Dixie Conference championship. The team, coached by Humpy Phillips and led by Tony Matusek as captain, lost only one game at home. Jim Haley was an All-Dixie selection while Ollie Ollinger was high point scorer. The other spring sports were confined largely to intramural activities.

The latter was a part of a general policy which was being gradually introduced under the administration of President Alex Guerry. There was no intention to discontinue football or other intercollegiate contests, but they were to take a relatively less important place on the campus during the whole of the Guerry administration. The coaches to assist Head Coach Moore were largely chosen from alumni players. 1932 was possibly an extreme example of what the new program would bring. The team, which was coached by Hightower, Keyser and Matusek, in addition to Coach Moore, won three and lost seven games. Andy Nardo was the solitary player to be chosen for the All-Dixie team. Tennis and basketball were played against other colleges that year, but the majority of the interest was confined to intramural contests.

Andy Nardo took a place as assistant to Scrappy Moore in the fall of 1933, with Red Eubanks in charge of the freshmen. That year, the football team won two, tied two, and lost four games. For the first time since 1925, not a man made an all-conference team. Dudley Merritt was the captain. A schedule of twelve games was arranged for the basketball team, coached for the first time by Pop Keyser, succeeding Humpy Phillips. The season's record was an in and out one. The same was true of the record of the tennis team, which won seven and lost eight matches. A track team was organized for the first time in several years and participated unsuccessfully in the state meet.

The 1934 football team won four of its eight games, two were lost and two tied. Captain Fred Perry and Bob Klein were the stars of the team, both making All-Dixie. The Southwestern game was the year's thriller; Chattanooga scored twice in the last quarter to win the game 20-7. Dudley Merritt was freshman coach that year. Basketball was only fairly successful after a start which promised a possible championship. Bob Klein

was the team's star. A schedule was arranged for the tennis team, but with what success the *Echo* makes no mention.

The next fall, 1935, the football team was victor again in four out of eight games. The season began with Georgia defeating it, 40-0. The next home game was played against Oglethorpe University on Friday night, October 18th, the first night game ever played on Chamberlain Field. It resulted in a victory for the Moccasins, 24-13. The Thanksgiving game was particularly exciting, resulting in a tie with Centre, 7-7. The stars for the year were Bob Klein and Frank Shell, both of whom were All-Dixie choices. Fred Ring was the captain of the team. Basketball and track teams competed, as usual, with Bob Klein the star for each. In the state track meet, Klein was the highest individual scorer. A golf team was organized as an addition to the spring sports program.

Football started off extremely well the next fall, 1936. The first game was lost, as expected, to Tennessee, but by the close score of 13-0. The next four games all went into the won column, and the sixth, against Southwestern, was a 0-0 tie. Then came the game against Birmingham-Southern, which was lost, and with it went hopes for the first undisputed Dixie Conference championship since 1931. Stars for the team were the three All-Dixie selections, Bob Klein, Bob Sutton and Jim Martell, to whom should be added Captain Waddles Watland and Johnny Nardo, who in his first year showed that he had ability as a back equal to his brother's as a lineman.

In basketball, the team showed greater ability to defeat Southeastern Conference teams than those in its own class, winning three and losing four when playing the big teams, while it could win only one in its own conference. In tennis, the college representatives won and lost about an equal number of matches. Harmon Smith and Leonard Tanner were the outstanding players. The track team was again largely a single man affair. Bob Klein was the top scorer for the second successive state meet, but his team mates did not rack up enough points to win.

This was the last year of college competition for one of the greatest athletes who ever attended the University of Chattanooga. Bob Klein was a star in every competitive sport in which he engaged. He was the sort of athlete to delight any coach's heart. Naturally gifted in every way, he was entirely willing to subordinate himself to the necessities of the team. He began as a lineman at tackle, where he earned All-Dixie recognition his first year. Then when it became necessary for him to move to end, he

played that position well enough to win conference honors. Finally, it came to his playing tackle on defense and end on offence, where he succeeded so well that he won All-Dixie for the third time and a place on the Little College All-American. He was the first and only man to place on three successive all-star teams from Chattanooga and the first to win a place on the Little All-American. He was a fine influence always on the campus. When he graduated, President Guerri recognized his qualities by giving him the President's Award for the first and only time it has been made.

The 1937 football team was coached by the same staff of Moore, Keyser and Nardo. The season's total was four games won, three lost and two tied. Capt. George Koeninger was the third of his family to win a place as a star lineman on the team and carried out the family tradition of being chosen All-Dixie. Star backs were Johnny Nardo, who was put on a second All-Dixie selection, and Thurman ("Twinkle-toes") Scott. Mickey O'Brien, who had cared for the bruises and injuries of the teams as trainer with unusual success, departed at the close of this season for the University of Tennessee. The basketball team was led by Capt. Bill McMahan and had an in and out season. Tennis was played by a team of which Harmon Smith was captain, and won as many matches as it lost. The track team had Don Barbee as its star, but it won only one out of three dual meets and came in 5th in the state meet.

The whole of the 1938 football season was subordinated to the appearance of the Moccasins at West Point, where the Army defeated them 34-13, but the Chattanooga players earned high praise for their game. St. John made a touchdown on a naked reverse for 71 yards, while Junior Orend's passing—one was completed to Billy O'Brien behind the Army goal line for 35 yards—won for him the selection by the Army team as the best passer they played against all year. An even more exciting game from the Chattanooga point of view was the one against Mississippi College, in which Don Barbee ran 78 yards for a touchdown on the first play of the fourth quarter, and provided the margin for the Chattanooga victory. Bob Klein was freshman coach for the year. Bob Sutton was chosen for Little All-American honors, while he and Mike Kopcha were selected for All-Dixie.

No sooner had the regular season closed than preparations were begun for the first "Blood Bowl," to be played between teams chosen from members of the Delta Chi and Alpha Lambda Tau fraternities. It was won by

Delta Chi, 7-0 at the cost of many bruises to both sides. This led to the best intramural program in many years, including the traditional softball game between seniors and faculty, organized by Captain "Joe" Prescott of the faculty who displayed his customary stellar role in the outfield.

The minor sports also had good seasons with the exception of basketball although that team did go to the quarter-finals in the Dixie Conference tournament. Its regular season however found it winning only four of fifteen games under the captaincy of Marion Hagan. The track team had a usual season, inasmuch as Big Jack Gregory and Barbee were unable to lift the team to a winner by themselves. Tennis was exceptionally successful. Paul Block, who was number one on the team, and Jimmy Beene were outstanding players. Block went to the finals in the state tournament.

A major event of the 1939 football season was the game with U.T. even though the result was a foregone conclusion. However the score was held to 28-0, and the large crowd enjoyed the afternoon. Possibly the greatest thrill of the season was Tom Barber's field goal which defeated Sewanee, 10-7, the first U.C. victory in the history of football competition between the two schools. And even that event hardly overshadowed the famous Mercer-U.C. game played on Thanksgiving Day, in which Frank Grigonis made runs of 45 and 50 yards, each for a touchdown, in the last six minutes of play, winning the game 21-18. Credit must also go to Capt. George Mathis, who blocked two attempts at points after touchdowns by Mercer. Mike Kopcha, for the second year, won All-Dixie honors, along with Big Jack Gregory, who was also the third Moccasin player to be named on the Little All-American team. The record of the 1939 team was somewhat better than average. Five games were won, two lost—one to a Southeastern Conference team—and one tied.

An addition was made to the varsity coaching staff in the season of 1939 when Perron Shoemaker, former Alabama star, was appointed to train the ends. Jug Earle was coach of the freshman squad. Again, the intramural program was active. Intercollegiate basketball was no more successful than usual. Roger Frank was captain and two of the players, Kopcha and O'Brien, were chosen on the Second All-Dixie tournament team. The three B's—Barbee, Barney and Barber—dominated the track team. Although the state tennis tournament was held in Chattanooga, the team had no outstanding player and did not place.

The Sewanee game was again a notable event of the 1940 football season. The game was won by the Moccasins, 20-6. One game was lost to

Tennessee and one tied with Mississippi College. The remaining six all went into the win column and brought the first conference championship since 1931. All-Dixie selections were Orend, Gregory, Captain O'Brien and Barber, but when one remembers the team, it is not for its outstanding individual stars so much as its unified team play and vicious tackling and blocking. Freshman coach, in accordance with policy, was George Mathis, end and captain of the 1939 team.

With the advent of basketball, "Shoe" Shoemaker, took over as coach to succeed Pop Keyser, who left the campus after four years as student and ten years as coach, general manager of athletics and alumni secretary. The season was a poor one. Captain Billy O'Brien and Hymie Phillips played the best game. The track team was led by Captain Barbee. The high point of the season was the state meet, in which the team finished second to U.T. Hildebrand, Akers, Culberson and Barber aided Barbee in the events of track and field. Tennis became a casualty when Keyser, who had directed it the previous year, left, although Manker Patten, who came to the campus April 1st to administer the athletic program, made a late effort to organize interest in resuming the game.

Only one game was lost by the 1941 football team, an expected defeat by Georgia Tech, 20-0. The game with Howard ended in a 7-7 tie, but the other seven games were won, with the title of champions of the conference as a consequence. Coach Moore has called the game against Southwestern, won by Chattanooga 7-0, the best played game by any team he has directed. The most memorable event of the season, however, and one which will possibly stand in the record books, was the series of plays resulting in a 58 yard gain for a touchdown against Sewanee. The Moccasins were on Sewanee's 13 yard line, first down, when the series started. Five plays later, they were on their own 42 yard line and it was still first down but with 55 yards to go. Two both-team offsides had been called, while Chattanooga had received three 15 yard penalties, each for a different offense. On the sixth play, "Sib" Evans threw a screen pass to Hymie Phillips, who took it on the sideline and cutting diagonally across the field made his way through the whole Sewanee team to score. The game ended, Chattanooga 27, Sewanee 0.

The freshman coach for the year was Johnny Boyle. Three men—Tom Barber, Captain Grigonis and Bob Bruney—were placed on All-Dixie teams. Barber was chosen for the second Little All-American, and Grigonis was given honorable mention. Basketball was largely a continuance

of wins at home, unless against one of the large university teams, and losses on the road. Hymie Phillips was captain of the team, and led the boys to the semi-finals in the Dixie Conference tournament. J. D. Eldridge was star of the team. No track meets were scheduled and only one tennis match was played, by a team gathered quickly for the occasion, in which Centre College was defeated.

War had made many inroads into the number of men students when school started in 1942, but there were still enough around as members of the enlisted reserves of the services to play a football schedule. Seven of the eleven games played were won. The Southeastern Conference teams—Auburn, Georgia Tech and University of Georgia—were too powerful as usual for the Moccasins, but the fourth loss, to the University of Dayton, Ohio, was due to an apparent mental lapse in the closing seconds, when with the game virtually won, the Moccasins punted, instead of holding the ball, and a Dayton back returned it for a touchdown to win the game 14-12.

Vernon Fromang was the captain for the year. There was no freshman team, as there were not enough players for the varsity without using freshmen along with the veterans. Inasmuch as Chattanooga was the only member of the Dixie Conference to have a team, no all-conference selection was made. The stars for the year were Langley, Brady, Gourley and Fromang. Immediately at the close of the season, the men on the team began to leave as the calls grew more frequent for the reserves to enter upon active duty. Only one man on the whole squad, including the managers, was not in one of the branches of service, and he was rejected for physical reasons. Two of the coaches—Nardo and Shoemaker—also joined up. Two of the players and one of the managers were killed in action.

With the end of the 1942 football season, intercollegiate athletics disappeared from the campus. The only sport carried on was basketball with a university team playing in one of the Chattanooga city leagues. At the June Commencement of 1943 the "C" Club announced that it was planning to sponsor a new award to honor the athlete whose character most exemplified the qualities of sportsmanship, unselfishness, and devotion to duty. It was to be known as the Edwards Memorial award, in memory of J. W. Edwards, who was faculty chairman of athletics for twenty years. Sibley Evans was the first recipient.

For the academic year 1943-1944, the only men of any number to appear on the campus were the air cadets, who were not allowed to participate in

intercollegiate contests. In 1944-1945 even the cadets were gone. But with the end of the war in the summer of 1945, men began to return to school. Enough were available to organize a football team for that fall, though it was difficult to arrange a schedule without including a larger proportion than usual of the major teams of the area. Since Nardo and Shoemaker were still in service, Bob Bruney and Billy O'Brien filled their coaching positions for the season. The only letterman to return was John Karwoski, who was elected captain.

Games were lost to Miami, U.T. and Georgia; five were won, including victories over Vanderbilt and University of Mississippi. The Vanderbilt game was played in Nashville in a heavy rain. Only a small group of dauntless supporters consequently saw the first victory ever won by a Moccasin football team over one representing the Nashville institution. Fred Mullis, who played tailback, scored the winning touchdown on a long run just as the whistle blew ending the first half.

The remarkable ability of Scrappy Moore to take a green bunch of boys and work them into a unit was never better demonstrated than with this team of 1945. In the final game of the year, against the strong eleven from "Ole Miss," there was no stopping the Moccasins. The game was Chattanooga's by the good margin of 31-6, and a happy Thanksgiving crowd left, singing the praises of the blocking and tackling, in particular, of the boys of the Blue and Gold. Gene Roberts was chosen after the season to play in the Blue-Gray game at Montgomery in the Christmas holidays, the only Chattanooga player ever to have such an honor. There were no all-conference teams, as none of the other members of the Dixie Conference had resumed play, but "Bo" Stewart, tackle, was chosen for the Little All-American.

Basketball and track were resumed, with typical seasons for these comparatively minor activities in the University athletic program. Griffith and McEneny were co-captains of the basketball team, which was coached by Billy O'Brien. Andy Nardo had returned to the campus by the time track started and undertook the coaching of the team as the first of his old activities. It was built largely around the speed of Roberts in the dashes. A golf team was organized with Bob Adams as its leader and played some matches.

Although former athletes and lovers of sports always find better games and more spectacular plays in years gone by, the contests in which U.C. has participated have always been colorful and interesting. Football has

always been the principal game and has placed the reputation of University athletics on a high plane throughout the southeast. Hard, clean play has especially won warm supporters in the area and among the student body. Athletics have usually been held to a proper place in the overall program of the school. Coaches are given faculty rank and tenure. And, as "Doc" Edwards was wont to say, the "University of Chattanooga graduates football players as well as watches them play." That is all as it should be.

CHAPTER 19

Students and Faculty

The students of the newly established liberal arts college at Chattanooga in 1904 early discovered there was far more to the college experience than study and recitation. There was not very much time for recreation for many of them, as it was necessary to find employment to maintain themselves. Further than that, the faculty was extremely aware of its responsibility to the students and to the institution and granted liberties and privileges only after the most careful consideration. However, the forty-nine students who were enrolled found there was opportunity and even at times inspiration for extra-curricular activities. Clubs, athletics, picnics and hikes, as well as pranks and general good-fellowship, were a part of daily campus life. Though they did not use the term, there were typical "bull-sessions," with the faculty often participating in the gas-lit rooms of Old Main.

There was actual prohibiting of only one sort of campus organization. The faculty did not believe the institution should allow the establishment of any secret societies for the first five years. In part, this was due to the small student body, but the more important influence was the large proportion of the students whose financial resources were so limited that they could not afford the luxury of sororities and fraternities. It was the intention of the faculty to remove the temptation if possible. The social activities, though no less enjoyable, were nevertheless the sort in which all students could participate. The literary societies were given a greater opportunity as a consequence, and as their activities were more in line with the desire of the faculty, this doubtless had an influence upon the decision.

Virtually every man in the student body was employed in some fashion or another. Some carried newspaper routes, while others worked at part-time positions with the industries and businesses in town. One man worked as a full-time reporter on the *Chattanooga Times* and some of his friends have said he seldom, if ever, in his student experience got more than four hours sleep a night. Even though board and room could be had for as little as \$2.75 a week, there was little money left for recreation after

paying tuition, fees and book bills. One student of the time has reported that when he earned enough to move out of the basement rooms in Old Main, where his room cost 75¢ a week, to a private boarding house on Vine Street, where board and room came to \$3.00 a week, he felt as though he were staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. The University has never been a rich man's school. Many have worked their way through and their successors continue to do so.

Athletics, then as now, were a tremendous influence in the creation of college spirit. There was, of course, nothing like the present organization, and there was not the accompanying concentration upon the efforts of a fairly small squad of highly trained men. Every man on the campus at Chattanooga in the fall of 1904 was importuned "to identify himself with one of the teams. The captains are always ready to extend a hearty welcome." Because of the small number of men in the liberal arts college the students of the professional schools furnished the major portion of the members of the teams. Those who did not play wore the Grant University colors, blue and gold, which were adopted at a mass meeting of students and faculty, and made themselves hoarse in typical manner by shouting such college yells as:

Boom-a-lacka, Ching-a-lacka,
Bow, wow, wow.
Boom-a-lacka, ching-a-lacka,
Chow, chow, chow.
Boom-a-lacka, boom-a-lacka,
Gold and Blue.
G. U., G. U., Rip, rah, zoo.

Within a year or so, Miss Elizabeth Hullihen, member of the student body and sister of Dr. Walter Hullihen, then on the faculty, wrote the words for the Alma Mater.

Lookout Mountain, o'er us guarding,
Ceaseless watch doth keep;
In the valley stands our college,
Where the shadows creep.

As in days of blood and battle,
On that mountain height,
Soldiers fought, so she shall ever
Stand for truth and right.

Loyally, we bear her standards
Blazon'd gold and blue;

Forward, upward, ever onward,
Forth to dare and do.

Chorus:

Chattanooga, Chattanooga,
Loud the anthem swell;
Sing, oh sing of Alma Mater—
All her praises tell.

Sung to the tune of "Amici," it was used by the student body at all opportunities and was one of the chief pieces for the Glee Club, which was organized in 1905 by Prof. Hullihen, who undertook its direction in addition to his teaching duties and football coaching.

No less important in the minds of the students than athletics were the contests for the oratorical and debating prizes. There were three of these: for the John A. Patten prizes in oratory, the J. E. Annis prizes in debating, and the Chattanooga Savings Bank prize. The first two contests were open to all members of the student body, while the last was offered for inter-society competition. There were four of these societies organized in the first few years. One was started almost immediately after the opening of the college by a group of girls in October, 1904. During the first year it was known as the Grant University Literary Club, but within a year it changed its name to the Kappa Chi Literary Society, and was the winner of the first inter-society contest.

On March 6, 1905, the Jacksonian Literary Society for men was organized with 16 charter members. The purpose of the society was "to develop the whole man." It advocated better relations between the school at Chattanooga and the branch at Athens, and tried to promote a generally wholesome college spirit. This group was followed by the Patten Literary Society and the Franklin-Lookout Society, inasmuch as the single group did not offer enough opportunity for the increasing interest. The weekly programs of these societies were fairly uniform, consisting of "essays and literary criticism, discussion of parliamentary usage, orations, readings, poems, musical numbers and debates."

The annual contests excited great interest and were reported in even greater detail than were the athletic events. Large crowds attended and an orchestra played while the contestants rested or the judges determined their decision. The contests "were marked with college spirit from the opening to the close, and the university boys did not fail to grasp every opportunity presented to give the different class and department yells,"

according to an account in the *Chattanooga Times*. Every speaker was presented with flowers, while the glee club and soloists were on hand for additional musical numbers. Capt. Chamberlain, the president of the Board of Trustees, presided.

The lawyers and medicos devised their yells from associations with their intended professions and were enabled thereby to put their more staid liberal arts companions somewhat startlingly to the rear as far as originality goes. The prospective lawyers shook the rafters with

Circuit, Criminal, Chancery courts,
Contracts, evidence, bailments, torts,
Pleading, practice, equi - tee,
Clear 'em, Hang 'em, Get your fee.
Law - Law - Law.

The aspiring doctors were in no degree behind with

Well man, sick man, dead man, stiff;
Dig 'em up, cut 'em up, what's the diff.,
Fractured femurs, fix with sticks,
Chattanooga's medicos, nineteen six.

The other organizations behind which the faculty put its whole-hearted effort were the two religious groups, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. These were to be important influences through the whole of the college history. Except for the two world war eras, when the Y.M.C.A. discontinued operations because of the lack of men on the campus, these two student organizations have operated every year, the only ones with continuous history since 1904. In the early days, they established a tradition of the LUBA party, the initials standing for "Let us become acquainted." It was held the first Friday evening following registration and offered the opportunity for entering students to meet and make friends with the older ones and the faculty. Later, the Y.W.C.A. established a similar function for girls. It was called the Gypsy Tea and was usually held at Eagle Cliff, the camp of the Chattanooga Y.W.C.A., on the second Thursday after the opening of school.

As already pointed out there was little time for entertainments during the school year. Occasionally there were hikes or possum hunts. The latter were confined to areas which were accessible by street car. Missionary Ridge was a favorite hunting ground. Groups attired in "picturesque" costumes would board the street car at the University and get off just past the bridge on which the Crest Road crosses. There were few homes in that

area then to interfere with the sport, which lasted until the tired party gathered on the crest of the ridge and built a fire for a late supper. After some good talk, the group re-embarked for the journey home.

Commencement time in the period of the early 1900's at Chattanooga contained little of the frivolous excitement of the present. The literary societies had their annual joint meeting, to contest for the prizes. There was the Baccalaureate Sunday, which might see the delivery of two sermons, one in the morning and the other at night. Then came the graduation exercises, themselves, at which speakers in the age-old tradition exhorted the students now departing from alma mater to do better than their fathers and pointed to the new world to conquer which lay before them.

Though these festivities may appear somewhat bare to modern eyes, there was little consciousness then that this was true. There was one thing about the University which obviously did disturb both Dr. Race, then president of the institution, and the university group as a whole. That was the appearance of the campus. Old Main stood high on a virtually bare hill. Sometime in the early years of the newly established college, Dr. Race planted elms in rows along the McCallie side of the campus, trees which grew sturdy and provided one of the few shady spots of any size in downtown Chattanooga. Every spring the tradition of an "ivy oration" was followed, at which time ivy was planted on the sides of "Old Main" in an effort to hide its raw bricks.

Even with these attempts to improve the campus there was need for much more to be done. Professor Anna L. Fisher of the English department was aware of this necessity and organized the Campus Beautiful Club. This group divided the campus into four sections, each of which was given to one of the classes. Each graduating class willed its section to the incoming freshman class. There was no little competition among the flower growers to see which could develop the most attractive beds. Even so, the habit of walking across the lawn rather than following the paths was a matter of contention with the result that "blazed trails" were a sore spot in an otherwise green area.

There was interest in dramatics as shown by the fact that the freshman class in expression presented a comedy during the spring of 1905 and the German class put on several plays. A year later the faculty took recognition of this interest, when Professors Fletcher and Hullihen moved that permission for such performances be given, with the proviso that the "characters of the same must be satisfactory to a committee of the faculty." After

the establishment of a department of oratory under Prof. C. W. Newcomb, it became the custom to give Shakespearean plays at commencement time.

There were matters of procedure and discipline to be decided. It was ordered in December, 1907, that the time for the beginning and ending of all classes should be regulated by the clock on the County Court House. This at least kept the matter in accord with the general timepiece of the community, even though it may at times have been difficult to ascertain exactly what the time was, because of the distance between the University and the regulatory clock. Another source of controversy was over chapel attendance. Students and faculty were required to attend, although there was some laxness in the matter. When it was decided to observe it faithfully, the faculty had a long discussion over its own seating arrangements. Motions were offered and lost on sitting on the platform and in the rear of the auditorium. Finally it was decided to sit in the front of the west wing.

There was some student resentment over required attendance, but it took the form of facetious statements about the faculty. "Prof. Bierly," one statement read, "has rebelled against the action of the student body in compelling the faculty to attend chapel and declares that he will not surrender his liberty." Another pointed out that Professor Gorrell was petitioning to be excused because he was unmarried and there were too many co-eds about for his comfort.

There were other matters of regulation. Dean Rathmell of the medical school states that the class for 1906-1907 was an "exceptionally good class in its moral qualifications, with the exception of one man who in his early history showed a disposition to be wayward." Evidently there were occasionally other somewhat undisciplined souls, for we find the faculty of the college passing a regulation in the fall of 1905 that no occupant of Old Main "was to be allowed to use any explosives within or within fifty feet of the building on penalty of expulsion from the building."

Less exciting and possibly more pleasant activities received the approval ordinarily of the faculty. In the spring of 1908, on the motion of Dean Hooper a holiday was granted the student body to take a boat trip on the river. In 1913, this annual excursion became the gift of Mr. John A. Patten to the institution. The faculty and trustees participated in the trip along with the members of the student body, and for a while, at any rate, the graduating classes of the local secondary and preparatory schools were included.

In the spring of 1905 Dean W. W. Hooper and Mr. Paul Smith discussed the publication of a college annual, but it was decided the time was not propitious. Four years later, the matter was revived and a name chosen, the *Moccasin*, inspired by the famous Moccasin Bend of the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. This bend is in the shape, roughly, of a foot and is one of the lasting impressions carried away by those who visit Lookout Mountain and observe its magnificent views. An editor was selected for the 1909 volume, but for some reason the publication did not materialize.

Two years later, the first issue of the *Moccasin* made its appearance. It celebrated the graduation of the class of 1911, and the staff was composed of Lawrence Faucett, editor, Marguerite Aull, associate editor and DeWitt Starnes, business manager. The *Moccasin* was published only occasionally until 1919, when it began to appear annually until 1932. Then it disappeared, to make a single short re-appearance in 1941. For the years it was published it was an invaluable source record for the writers of this history.

Either the possible publication of a college paper was of more interest to the student body or it received more support from the faculty than did the annual, for the publication of the *University Echo* started in 1906. There is in existence a single copy of the form letter sent out to solicit support for the *Echo*, saved for this account because someone used it to make a series of notes of no interest or importance now. There are no issues of the first two years in the university files, so our information about the start of the *Echo* comes from this letter and the memory of Dr. Hubert Phillips, who was its first editor.

When the paper was to be named, a contest was held on the campus. The judges chose the title, the *University Echo*, submitted by Miss Junia Helen Lillie of the class of 1908. The paper was published weekly and the letterhead gives the name of the students who were active on its staff. Besides Phillips, these were: Associate Editors: M. F. Bumgarner, editor for the department at Athens; R. H. Borcharding, editor for the school of liberal arts; C. R. Rogers, editor for the school of law; C. C. Ellis, editor for the school of medicine; Arthur Rueber, athletic editor; C. J. B. Saxton, exchange editor; Elizabeth Davis, social editor; O. R. Tarwater, business manager, and T. L. Klutz, circulation manager. Though it was necessary to re-organize the paper at times in its career, it has continued to be published from 1906 to the present. A rather peculiar error occurred in 1922,

which has caused the volume numbers to be wrong since then. Actually it was volume XVII which was to appear that year, but the Roman numerals on the issues read XXII, an error which has been followed to the present day. The *Echo* is also one of the major sources for information regarding the social history of the institution.

One of the most important influences in the early years of the re-established college at Chattanooga was a young professor of Latin and Greek. Walter Hullihen was a native of Virginia; after securing his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Virginia, he studied at Johns Hopkins, where he received his doctor of philosophy degree. He came to the Grant University when he was 29 years of age in 1904 as professor of Latin and Greek. He was respected for his scholarly attainments and was popular with faculty and students alike by reason of his humor and his interest in all phases of college life, as shown by his coaching the football teams and directing the glee clubs. In 1909, Dr. Hullihen accepted an invitation to join the faculty of the University of the South. After three years at Sewanee, he became dean of the college, a position which he held until he was called to become president of the University of Delaware in 1920. Dr. Hullihen's contribution in the formative years of the new college was of great assistance to Dr. Race in his efforts to hold to scholarly standards at Chattanooga, and it was with regret that his resignation was accepted.

The five year prohibition of secret societies established by the faculty was up in 1909, but it was not until a year later that the first group of the sort was organized. Even then, there was some reluctance to publish the matter. For sometime, the organization "existed sub rosa," but the members did allow the backs of their heads and necks to be photographed for the 1911 *Moccasin*, where they appeared arranged in a large question mark. The only other printing on the page was the name, Delta Chi.

The organization was primarily the work of two men: W. H. Stephens, a member of the class of 1912, and Leslie D. Stauffer, member of the faculty and football coach. There were ten charter members, the others were: Lawrence Faucett, Neil Spahr and DeWitt Starnes of the class of 1911; Lee Barnes, Charles White and L. A. Waddell of the class of 1913; H. C. Gates and J. O. Tuttle of the class of 1914. The first fraternity house of the Delta Chis was secured in 1916. The fraternity has continued as a local organization to the period of writing.

This social organization was followed very shortly by another which

had the two-fold objective of combining an opportunity for social gatherings with an effort to encourage interest in a subject taught in the University. Professor Charles H. Winder of the chemistry department organized the Chemical Society early in 1911. It was the first of a long series of departmental organizations. The charter enrollment was 24, and at the meetings, which were held at private homes in the city, a paper was read or an experiment conducted, after which a social period was enjoyed. The officers for the first year were: president, Professor Winder; vice-president, Julius B. Horton, class of 1912; recording secretary, Wilbur L. Hart, '12; treasurer, Olive Willingham, '12.

Such efforts to provide social contact among the students carried the approval of the faculty which, however, wished them held to what it interpreted as the proper occasion. On March 22, 1911, as spring fever time was arriving, it gave evidence of a slightly different point of view when a regulation was put into effect forbidding co-eds to study on the campus with young gentlemen. This brought about a bit of resentment, and the first inclination of the student body was to resist, but then, the *Moccasin* of that year says, it was decided to abide by the decision of the faculty, and the "alcove was occupied again." This is rather puzzling to the historian, who realizes the alcove was also on the campus, possibly the favorite spot in Old Main, and if a parody of the "Old Oaken Bucket," printed in the *Echo* is to be believed, was occupied for purposes other than study.

How dear to my heart is the scene of the alcove.
 When 7 P.M. first presents it to view.
 A little gas jet and the table just under.
 And the bench by the table just made for us two.
 The blessed old alcove, the dear, sweet, old alcove
 Where we met in the evening and played "Peek-a-Boo."

How oft in the evening when supper was ended
 We laid by our books for an hour or two.
 And timidly skipped to the hallowed old alcove
 To talk over our feelings, so old, yet so new.
 The loony old alcove, the spooney old alcove,
 The loveliest spot that my college days knew.

Student relationships were not all so pleasant as suggested in the above poem. There was the typical warfare between the freshman and sophomore classes which was waged at any time and place that opportunity presented. When school opened in 1912, it was suggested by one of the

faculty that a contest of some sort be scheduled between the two classes, rather than to allow the traditional struggles all over the college buildings to continue. The idea was favorably received and a regularization of the matter included the wearing of freshman caps. The contest was scheduled for December and the faculty was assured by its representative on the committee that it would be "clean sport . . . without harm to any student." On the fateful day, the two classes were lined up on opposite sides of the football field and at the signal each charged toward the other. The object was to seize an opponent and drag him back across the line from which the victor had started. When every man on one side or the other had been so captured, the contest was over. In the first affair of the sort, the freshmen won, because they discovered that two or more could work better on one of their opponents than a single man could.

Beginning in 1912, the orators and debaters of the school were given an opportunity to test their skill, hitherto demonstrated only against each other, in intercollegiate competition. Dr. Charles M. Newcomb, who had been head of the department of oratory in 1908, organized the Tennessee Oratorical League, composed of Vanderbilt University, University of the South, University of Tennessee and the University of Chattanooga, as the institution became in 1907. John A. Patten offered prizes of \$60.00 and \$40.00, annually, to the individuals chosen as the best orators. Chattanooga took first prize in each of the first two years: Jesse Benton in 1912 and Maynard O. Fletcher in 1913.

By the fall of 1913, a group of young ladies, possibly encouraged by the apparent success of the Delta Chis, gathered their courage together and petitioned the faculty for permission to organize a society for girls. There is no record of what occurred, but no such organization is noted until the following year, when the Theta Sigma Sorority is included in the *Mocassin* with photographs of its members: Frances Reid, Esther Durand, Mary Tom Peacock, Georgia Shalladay and Betty Hamil. Inasmuch as it does not appear again in the annual or at all in any other place, the organization must have been short-lived.

The second men's fraternity on the campus, Phi Delta Sigma, was organized in the fall of 1914. Its organizing group were six from the freshman class: William O. Cullen, Carroll M. Denton, Dan L. Fain, Malcolm K. Hooke, James B. Kenna, Aaron R. Taylor; three from the sophomores: Bingham H. Kilgore, Young A. Neil, and Louis W. Skilton. Two "fratres in urbe" are also listed as members: Creed Bates, a graduate of 1914, and

W. C. Headrick, who had been a member of the class of 1915. This fraternity, which opened its first chapter house in 1917, has continued on the campus as a local ever since.

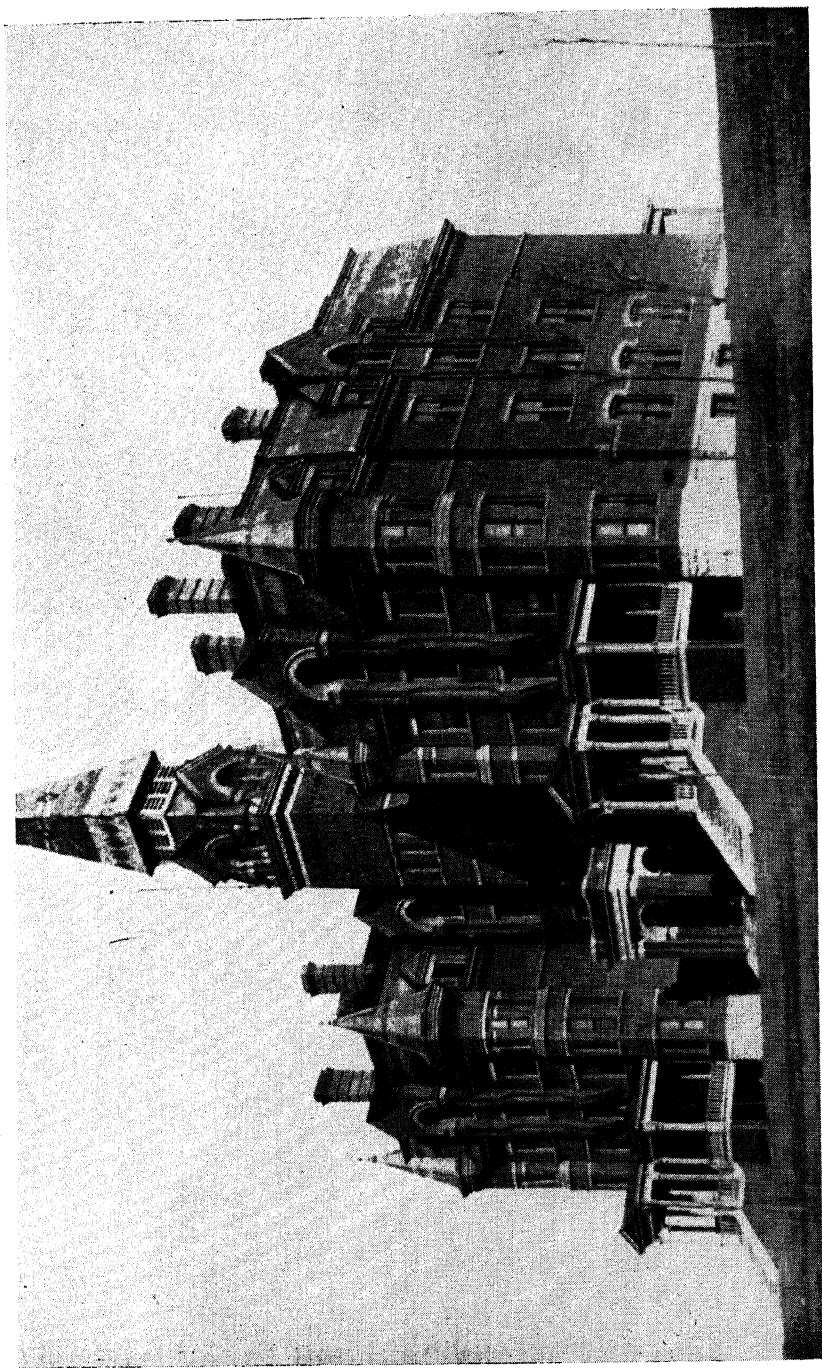
The literary societies were apparently not hampered by the developing interest in fraternities and sororities. There was just as much enthusiasm over their programs and contests as ever, although no more had been added to the original group of three. In this period, there was much discussion of a third term, inasmuch as Theodore Roosevelt had joined the campaign for the presidency in 1912. A typical program for one of the men's societies during the election year was composed of current events, declamations, orations, and a debate on the question: "Resolved, that the term of office of president should be limited to six years." A similar program for women was: dialogue, piano solo, and a debate: "Resolved that the election of Theodore Roosevelt would be a calamity to the nation."

On February 17, 1914, the whole college was startled and saddened by the sudden death of Dr. George T. Newcomb. He had come to Chattanooga in 1892, when the theological school of Grant University, of which he was then dean, was moved from Athens. When the theological department was discontinued in 1910, he was made professor of Hebrew history and language in the college. Dr. Newcomb was a man of dignity, reverence and sincerity. Pleasant, gracious and sympathetic in his relations with students, he impressed upon "every department of . . . college activities his own self-denying Christian character."

The need for an organization of the student body had been growing more and more apparent, as the troubles over the fracas between the freshmen and sophomores disclose. In January, 1914, a student body constitution was formulated and approved by the faculty for submission to the students, who adopted it early in February. The successful candidates in this first election were: president, L. E. Hoppe, '14; secretary-treasurer, John Ross Scott, '15; reporter, Bertie Harvey, '15; yell leader, Earl P. Carter, '17; song leader, James B. Kenna, '18; pianist, Annie Haskew, '14. The purpose of the new organization was "to give unity and coherence to the efforts of the students to better themselves and to promote the interests of the college."

Great interest was created on the campus by the gift of the museum which Professor P. C. Wilson and others had gathered over the years. It was composed of specimens of minerals, birds and animals, together with articles and curiosities from many nations. It was housed on the second

OLD MAIN



and third floors of the science hall and Professor George W. Gorrel was curator. This was a great addition to the teaching of the sciences in particular. But it did not take the students long to learn that here was a new source of satiric pleasure to be used when opportunity presented. This took the guise of choosing birds or animals representative of student interpretation of faculty characters and placing them on or near the desk of the professor, where he and his class would be greeted by them at the opening of the day's session. As there was not room for too great variety in this game, an innovation was introduced and all the animals were given an airing at one time. Tigers leered down from hiding places chosen above the level of the eye, and birds sat in mute and ludicrous testimony to the antics of the students who placed them.

Such treatment was destined, of course, to be somewhat hard upon the faithful "props," as year after year saw them used in this manner. In 1921, one student of poetic bent, called attention to their sadly worn condition. In a parody of Eugene Field's "Little Boy Blue," he wrote:

The museum lion is moth-eaten and lorn
As over the Chapel he stands
And the Andean condor is slightly shop-worn
And medical aid demands.
Time was when the lion was viewed with respect
And the buzzard handled with care,
But that was before the Filthy Five
Swiped them and put them there.

The girls were still trying to effect a permanent organization to balance the two men's fraternities on the campus. On February 1, 1916, five girls—Lena Blair, Alvahn Holmes, Julia Flint, Marie Louise White and Willie Foreman—organized Phi Tau Delta. During the Christmas vacation of the next year, they added another member, Alyce Huffaker. Shortly after, in January, 1916, a group of seven freshman girls—Ruth Williams, Lolita Winder, Lallie B. Keese, Blanche Sowers, Lois Sowers, Helen Boddy and Helen Ingersoll—started the Gamma Tau sorority. In the following May, these two groups decided to band together, both under the name of the first, Phi Tau Delta.

This was the first society on the campus to secure a charter in a national organization. On October 3, 1918, Chi Omega national sorority granted a charter to Delta Alpha chapter, composed of the members of Phi Tau Delta, and it was installed March 15, 1919.

Rooms were provided for the meetings of these original sorority groups

in Old Main, and when the time came for the construction of the new buildings, space was provided for the societies. Old Main was dismantled during 1916 and 1917, and with its going the sentimental attachments of thirty years were severed. This brought forth some verse in the *Echo*, expressing feeling for the old as well as the necessity and welcome for the new:

Old Main
Today you stand for progress wide;
Tomorrow swept before its tide
You fall. Upon your ruins hoar
Must spring
A greater home, with welcome door
A-swing.

Two suites of three rooms each were located on the second floor of the classroom section of the new building for the use of the sororities, and as though to take advantage of the opportunity, a new group was organized January 15, 1917, Alpha Sigma Phi, with six charter members: Mary Louise Beckham, Emma Greenwood, Katherine Conn, Maymie Callaway, Hermione Duance, and Ida Callaway. Five years later, Alpha Sigma Phi was granted a charter by the national sorority, Pi Beta Phi, as Tennessee Alpha. The chapter was installed Sept. 25, 1923, with appropriate ceremonies.

With this increase of interest in the social fraternities and sororities there was an accompanying decrease of support for the literary societies. This occasioned serious discussion in faculty meetings with the result that a regulation was passed requiring all candidates for degrees to become members of one of the literary societies for their first two years, beginning with the entering freshman class of 1917. Later, it was decided to make it retroactive and to begin with the entering class in the fall of 1916.

Class day had been a regular feature of commencement time, when the history, prophecy and will were read with the usual combination of seriousness and humor. In 1916, an additional celebration was added with a bit more carnival spirit. It was called Illumination Night, and was held on the Quadrangle. In the earlier years the various classes and campus organizations performed stunts or gave short skits. The alumni present joined in the merry-making, each carrying a lantern with his or her class numerals showing on it. Later everyone joined in a parade down Market

Street, where the "many different costumes and Japanese lanterns on canes indeed made a festive sight." Much of the credit for the success of the original celebration was due to Miss Maude Estella Lee of the class of 1916. In later years it became the practice to choose from the student body a king and queen to reign over the Illumination Night festivities. The custom was continued until 1931, after which it was absorbed in Class Night.

War had been forcing itself upon the attention of Americans since its beginning in Europe in 1914 and was to burst in all its horror upon the country in the spring of 1917. Before it did, the students of the University of Chattanooga took their place in the relief of a catastrophe which for a while gravely endangered their community. In February, 1917, the Tennessee river rose in one of the greatest floods in its history. Class work was suspended for four days while students and faculty participated in the relief program. The buildings were used to house refugees.

Before Commencement that year the men on the campus began to drift away into war service, although they had been told they could best serve by continuing their education and waiting until they were called. Some of them followed the advice while others could not wait, but it was apparent in June, 1917, that when the next session of the college opened, there would be less opportunity than heretofore for the usual campus activities. The serious business of war was affecting the colleges and the country.

CHAPTER 20

Students and Faculty (cont.)

Students and faculty found themselves much in demand during the academic year 1917-1918. Patriotic parades, liberty loan drives and a continuous effort to sell war stamps occupied the men, while the women aided in these projects and spent what other spare time they had either rolling bandages for the Red Cross or knitting for the same organization or for their own particular soldiers. Social activities naturally were subordinated to these opportunities for war service.

One of the latter is worthy of a bit more detailed comment. Increasing numbers of soldiers were pouring into Fort Oglethorpe for training, and the city of Chattanooga busily engaged itself in finding means for offering them entertainment. University students participated in various ways, and the opportunity gave rise to an organization which became a part of campus life for the following decade. It was called Cap and Bells and was organized by Dr. Lynn Harold Harris, professor of English, to give dramatic performances. The first play was A. E. W. Mason's "Green Stockings," which was given twice. The first performance was at the Y. M. C. A. theater at Fort Oglethorpe, where 1,200 soldiers enjoyed the play. The next night, it was given at the Lyric theater, and the proceeds were donated to the Chattanooga Godmothers' Association to help endow a bed in a base hospital of the A. E. F.

The heroine's part in "Green Stockings" was taken by Lorine Pruett. Other members of this first company of players were Sylvester Harris, Noel Cardwell, C. O. Newell, Steger Hunt, Helen Ingersoll, Othneil Brown, Mary Campbell, Bradley Dunlap, Helen Boddy, Katie Pearl Jones, and Alfred Loaring Clark. The play was directed by Dr. Harris. Miss Evelyn Haring, instructor in science and physical education, was stage manager and was helped by Mae Louise Beckham and Joe Callaway.

As the year drew on to its close, men continued to leave the campus for war service until at the end President Hixson said that every man of twenty-one years or more had gone. In consequence, all the men's societies were suspended. In line with the war atmosphere, the faculty decided to

dispense with the wearing of academic costume at Commencement and to use the money ordinarily devoted to renting caps and gowns for the purchase of a liberty bond. It was at this Commencement that the custom of planting the ivy in honor of a member of the faculty was inaugurated. Dr. W. W. Hooper announced his intention to retire as dean, although he retained his place on the faculty. The seniors voted to plant the ivy for him in expression of their gratitude and affection.

It is interesting that in this war year, an organization to inspire and to honor scholarship was formed. At the meeting of the faculty on May 17, 1918, Dr. Lynn H. Harris moved that a society for such a purpose be organized. His motion was seconded by Dr. Thomas H. Billings, professor of Greek and Latin. The following fall the organization was perfected. The name chosen was Alpha: Scholastic Honor Society of the University of Chattanooga. Seniors whose scholarship was of sufficient merit to meet the high standards of the organization were eligible for membership, as were faculty and alumni, and others who had distinguished themselves in scholarly activities.

The first president of the society was Dr. W. W. Hooper and its secretary was Dr. Carlos E. Conant, professor of modern languages. Other faculty charter members were: Dr. Billings, then dean of the college, succeeding Dr. Hooper; Frank F. Hooper, professor of mathematics; James E. Abshire, professor of history and social science; Dr. Harris; John W. Edwards, professor of chemistry; Malcolm K. Hooke, acting associate professor of modern languages; Miss Haring; John S. Fletcher, associate professor of history and politics; B. S. Annis, lecturer in astronomy; Mildred Hart, associate professor of modern languages; Nita Marie Tansy, librarian; and President Hixson.

From the alumni, the following were chosen as charter members: Alwyn Atkins, R. G. Breland, Lawrence Faucett, Mabel Hooper, Elizabeth Hullihen, Margaret E. Hunt, and Maude Estella Lee. The first members from a senior class were initiated in the spring of 1919; they were: C. Othneil Brown, Hattie Rogers, Florence Shrode, and Blanche Sowers. Since its start, the Alpha Society has been an important influence on the campus, holding rigidly to the high standards established by its founders. Each year, a few seniors are extended the coveted honor of membership, but it is always an honor highly won, not granted.

Just as the students, for the most part co-eds, and the faculty had reconciled themselves to the fact that for the war period there would

be few men students on the campus, the War Department announced a new policy. It was the organization of a Students' Army Training Corps, in which students would remain at college while getting military training. A unit was inducted at the University October 1, 1918, and consisted of a few more than fifty men. The armistice of November 11 changed the entire picture of military necessity, and the unit at Chattanooga was demobilized December 7th, in accordance with the general program. The schedule of these soldier students was so tightly packed that it offered little if any opportunity for social pleasure, so the only advantage gained by the co-eds was a background of military uniforms and drill against which to place their daily routine of study.

The first service flag of the institution had been presented as early as January, 1918. There were fifty stars on it. At the end of the war, a total of 185 university students and alumni had seen service, of whom five had been killed. They were: Frank N. Atlee '16, Forrest L. Bradley '17, W. Dean Farris '20, Charles Loaring-Clark '13, and J. Park Robb '21.

As war receded into the background and men returned to the campus, interest in organizations new and old began to revive. One of the first was the Emanon Literary Society, which was started at the beginning of the spring semester, 1919. The name has a sort of modernistic note in that it is "no name" spelled backward. It was a men's organization and did not confine itself to the usual practices of the literary society, but broadened its programs to such an extent that the members described them as being of the "57-variety type." It stimulated fellowship and after its formal meetings the members wandered and sang about the neighborhood. The first president of Emanon was C. Othneil Brown and its vice-president was Joseph S. Callaway. There were 25 members including the officers.

A year later, February 3, 1920, Saki Gana was organized for the non-sorority women under the inspiration of Dr. May Alice Allen, professor of Greek and Latin and the first dean of women of the institution. Pledged to support all college activities, it immediately began to take a prominent place on the campus. Its officers were Estelle Sorgenfrey, president, Dorothy Bachtel, vice-president, Ella Louise Landress, secretary, and Margaret Peacock, treasurer. The other members were: Annie Cameron, Helen Becking, Zelma Frazier, Ruth Burnett, Marion Hicks, Virginia Murray, Helen Scott, Ione Riseden, Dora Fuller, Mary Nicholson, Carrie Messick, Rachel Wassman, Emma Jane Kelley, and Geneva Proffitt. Two years later, Saki Gana became a local sorority with the name

Kappa Theta Lambda and in 1926 was accepted as Beta Beta chapter of Alpha Delta Pi national sorority.

The first Pan-Hellenic council was organized in March, 1920, with two representatives from each Greek letter organization on the campus: Chi Omega, Alpha Sigma Pi, Delta Chi and Phi Delta Sigma. This group devised rushing rules and in other ways regulated matters affecting the relations of the societies. In 1923 separate men's and women's Pan-Hellenic associations were formed.

The Junior Festivities were first presented in 1920. These were held annually during the Easter holidays for the whole of the next decade. There were four phases of the festivities. First was the open house to which the friends of the institution were invited; second was the entertainment of the seniors of the preparatory and secondary schools of Chattanooga; third was a similar effort for the seniors of the college; and last was the portion of the program for the juniors themselves. The gala event of the whole series was the carnival, consisting of sideshows and stunts, but there were breakfasts, dinners, hikes, straw-rides, dances and similar activities, the program varying with the desire of the sponsors. At approximately the same period the junior class also initiated the custom of an annual prom.

The first Bachelor of Ugliness was elected from the senior class of 1920. The first senior to win this honor from his fellow students was Ernest ("Big Boy") Eldridge. This is the most coveted honor bestowed by the student body and for the past 26 years has created the greater part of the interest in the superlative elections. This continued to be the only election of the sort until Illumination Night was discontinued; after that, the list grew sometimes with the whim of the editor of the *Echo*. For the most part, it remained fairly stable with this group: Miss U. C., Most Popular Boy, Most Beautiful Girl, Most Handsome Boy, Best Dressed Girl, Best Dressed Boy, Most Collegiate Girl, Most Collegiate Boy, Senior Most Likely to Succeed and Most Popular Faculty Member.

The third men's fraternity on the campus and the first to receive a national charter was organized November 1, 1921, as Phi Beta Gamma. There were nine charter members: Ernest Arnold, James Buchanan, Robert Clift, Norman E. Ferguson, Jr., Denny Leeper, George Little, Charles Stratton, J. Glenn Tallant, and Raulston C. Ward. On May 5, 1929, Phi Beta Gamma was installed as Xi chapter of Alpha Lambda Tau with a ceremony and banquet.

The "C" club was the next organization to be born on the campus. It

was organized in February, 1922, and was composed of the athletes who had won letters. It was planned "to promote good fellowship, maintain clean athletics, and aid in any way in student control and discipline." The officers were chosen by the arbitrary distinction of the number of letters held. On this basis, William Redd was first president and Harry Cate, secretary and treasurer. The organization has remained one of the most active and important since its beginning.

A contest was held in the following month for a new song to be used by the student body. J. Creed Howard won the award with a song called "Chattanooga."

O Chattanooga beautiful, a song to thee we raise;
With joyful hearts and voices glad thy glorious name we praise,
For we esteem and honor thee, and hold none half so dear
As Chattanooga Varsity, the school which we revere.
Lead on! Lead on! with youthful zeal increasing;
Lead on! Lead on! with colors all unfurled
Gird now thy might with truth and right and bravely face the world,
That greater fame may crown their name.
Lead on! Lead on!

Words and music were both by Mr. Howard, but the song did not supplant the long established "Alma Mater" in the affection of the students.

For a long while the organizations formed on the campus were mainly social. In the fall of 1922, mutual interest in a subject began to stimulate the creation of academic societies. The first of these was the English club, organized at a meeting called by Dr. Bruce McCullough, professor of English. The officers chosen were Viola Tansy, president, Marian Connelly, vice-president and Helen Hodge, secretary-treasurer. Under guidance of Dr. Edwin Lindsey, who had succeeded Dr. McCullough in 1924, and based on the English club, a chapter of Sigma Tau Delta, national English fraternity, was installed in May, 1925.

The second of the groups was the French club. Its organization was due to the inspiration of Dr. Maxwell A. Smith, who had been welcomed to the campus by the *Echo*, September 20, 1922, as "young, enthusiastic and unmarried." The editor predicted that the stock of the French department would start rising. By December, the French club was organized (it was to become in 1927 a chapter of Beta Pi Beta, National French fraternity) with Frances King, president, Adelaide Craig, vice-president, Leo-

nora Smith, secretary, and Lucia Whitaker, treasurer. As to the remainder of the *Echo* comment, in less than two years the wedding of Dr. Smith and Miss Mary Clyde Farrior, bursar of the University, took place in the Patten Chapel.

The John A. Patten Chapel offered a beautiful setting for weddings. Furthermore, it was tied in with happy memories of campus days for most of those whose ceremonies were performed in it. Its first use for such an event was the marriage of Miss Phyllis Patten, daughter of John A. Patten in whose memory the building was erected, and Professor James E. Abshire. Many members of the alumni have used the Patten Chapel for their weddings, and through the years there has grown up a patina of memories which have made it one of the best loved spots in Chattanooga.

The effort to continue interest in the type of organization represented by the literary societies, which for so long were dominant on the campus, had met with little success after their disappearance with the war. Emanon had made a brief flurry and in 1922 Euphrasian made its appearance. The purpose of the latter, as expressed by its organizers, was to promote religious and literary development among the men. Its officers were: Theodore Hill, president, Hobart Murphree, vice-president, Leroy Martin, secretary, Cranston Clayton, treasurer. The charter membership consisted of ten, but there seems to have been but little success in the attempt.

The departmental clubs continued to develop, with several of them being taken into national organizations. A Spanish club—La Tertulia Espanol was to become its name—was organized Oct. 23, 1923, with Terrel Tatum, who was to take a place on the faculty after her graduation in 1924, as its first president. Annie Laurie Keys was vice-president, Frank Lewis, secretary, and Norine Harrell, treasurer. Dr. E. K. Kline was the first sponsor of the Spanish organization, which was accepted in 1931 as a chapter of Sigma Delta Pi, national Spanish honorary society. A club was organized among the biology students in the fall of 1923 also. Its officers were: Robert Hall, president, Elizabeth Charlton, vice-president, Henrietta Stagmaier, secretary, and Helen Bowen, treasurer. Dr. Wyman R. Green sponsored the biology club, which became a chapter of Beta Beta Beta, national biological society, early in 1928. When Professor Wilbur K. Butts came to the campus in 1931 he undertook the sponsorship of the group.

The death in March, 1923, of Dr. Wesley Watson Hooper, was tragic news for all members of the university family. This was an irreparable loss in a family association which extended back to the opening days of Chattanooga University. Dr. and Mrs. Hooper had woven their lives around university affairs, and in so doing created a tradition of service and loyalty which was continued by their children, Frank F. and Mabel Hooper. Alumni and friends secured funds for a memorial book collection to honor him, to which many volumes from Dr. Hooper's personal library were added.

In the fall of 1924, the Alumni Association announced through its president the institution of the Alumni Achievement Award, to be given to the senior who had displayed the greatest evidence of "all-around development and had contributed most to the university in the way of interest and personality." The first award was made at the Commencement of 1925 and went to Edwin Martin. This medal has continued to be the most important of all those given to a student, and its award at the last Chapel service of the year has become a tradition and has always been presented by Mr. John Ross Scott. Another prominent award was initiated the same year, the Templeton cup, which is presented to the best all around athlete. Wilbur Hane was the recipient of the first award.

Professor Louis F. Snow, of the English department, and Dr. John W. Prince, professor of religious education, joined together to inspire the organization of a ministerial club, to which all pre-ministerial students were eligible, during the academic year 1925-1926. Its first president was Thomas Roach. The club has varied in its strength as the number of students eligible has changed, but it is still active under the leadership of Professors Tietze and Kilburn. Professor Snow's interest in debating and oratory led to the organization about the same time of a debating club, with Lupton Patten as president, Harry Hutson, vice-president, and Hornsby Wasson, secretary-treasurer.

Dramatics were not as yet a part of the established curriculum, but Cap and Bells was continuing to give its annual productions and there were occasional plays given by departmental groups. More spectacular were the two March Hare Jubilees, of which Francis Gass was largely the organizer and author. In 1926, in recognition of this developing interest, Theta Alpha Pi, national dramatics fraternity, established Tennessee Gamma chapter on the campus. Dean F. F. Hooper was faculty sponsor. Six students are listed as charter members: Francis Gass, Doris

Randle, Dudley Hale, Willard Viers, Edwin Curry, and Charles Mac-Cathey.

The first new sorority and fraternity organizations to be started since 1921 were Delta Sigma Nu sorority and Chi Alpha Nu fraternity. The membership of the first was: Olive Becking, Alma Ruth Garrett, Ruth Overbay, Gustava McConnell, Mary Morgan, Marian Henderson, Mary Elizabeth Parker, Gladys Hamic, Helen Phifer, Elizabeth Jones, Virginia Wescher, Miriam Stein, Dorothy Long, Edna Crawford, Catherine Kropp, Essie Lee Reed. Delta Sigma Nu was not long-lived, obviously, as it fails to appear in any but the first annual after its organization, that of 1926.

Chi Alpha Nu was started March 25, 1925, with nine initial members: Jefferson Setliffe, Samuel Willis, Joe Overbey, Lee Clemmer, Neil Hannan, Mitchell Scott, Alexander Lee, Ernest Reason. In 1929, Chi Alpha Nu was accepted by Beta Kappa, national fraternity, as Alpha Zeta chapter. When Beta Kappa joined with Theta Chi in 1942, Alpha Zeta became a part of that organization.

The sororities had been allowed to use rooms in the academic building for their meetings since they were started, but as the college grew it became necessary to utilize all space for class purposes. In 1923, the faculty had notified the sororities to secure other meeting places. This was done by taking over the upstairs of one of the houses on the campus facing Baldwin Street, which was known as the Women's Pan-Hellenic house. In June, 1925, the Pi Beta Phi was granted permission to build a chapter house on the campus. The site chosen was the space immediately back of the president's home on Douglas Street. The house was completed in time for the chapter to move in during the fall of 1925. The next year, Chi Omega built their chapter house next to that of the Pi Beta Phi and moved into it in the fall of 1926.

One of the girls in the Pi Beta Phi, Jen Ruth Henry, inspired the organization in the academic year 1925-1926 of the Co-ed Cotillion club. Composed of sorority and non-sorority girls, it holds two annual dances. Miss Henry served as the first president. Her fellow officers were: Doris Handle, vice-president, Violet Raulston, secretary, and Mary Frances McGhee, treasurer.

The first Co-ed Cotillion almost ran into difficulties of a strange nature, when one of the co-eds was stricken with smallpox about a month before it was scheduled. A letter was received by President Brown from a health official, calling his attention to the absolute necessity for all teachers and

students who could not present a certificate of vaccination within the past five years to be vaccinated at once. The alternative was quarantine. The officer expressed his regret over the circumstance and suggested to prevent its recurrence that all matriculants be required to show a certificate. Six of the faculty, including the coach and assistant coach of the football team, and a number of students were forced to undergo vaccination as a consequence.

Blue Key established its chapter on the campus May 25, 1926. It is a national honor and service fraternity, and has for its purpose the recognition of men who have been generous in their service to the institution. Fifteen were chosen charter members. Sylvester Smith was the first president, Lupton Patten, vice-president, Jack Wyatt, secretary, and Medford Evans, treasurer. For many years, the particular sponsor of Blue Key has been Mrs. John W. Saunders, affectionately known as "Miss May" to all who have been on the campus since she came in 1925 as secretary to the comptroller. The interest of Miss May in the institution, the faculty and students is too well known to need elaboration here. There is no service of which she is capable that she will not give freely and willingly. She has ably assisted the wives of the presidents in the great number of receptions, teas and other social functions for students, alumni, patrons and visitors held in the president's home. She has been the advisor and confidante of virtually every student on the campus at one time or another, and takes special pride in her long association with Blue Key as her affections have always been particularly directed toward young men.

The Blue Key tapping each year is an event of much interest, not only because of student curiosity about the individuals chosen, but because of the ceremony itself. The members wear hoods and long black gowns and come into the Chapel to the tune of a funeral march. They pounce on the new initiate as though he were doing his best to escape their attention. The Blue Key garb has offered possibilities occasionally for other purposes. One night in the late twenties the superintendent of buildings heard the Chapel organ as it pealed out over the midnight air. Knowing that nothing was scheduled at such a time, he hurried to the building, only to see, as he entered, an individual—as yet undisclosed, although there are several rumors about his identity—scamper away, attired in the Blue Key tapping costume.

The chapel services were the center of several items of interest but of a more formal nature. One was the initiation of the custom in 1926 of

wearing academic costume by the seniors to the first chapel exercise each week. The following year, the University received for the Chapel, through the efforts of Mr. Earle Hopper, a Peace Memorial, consisting of flags of the Allied countries of the first World War, which have been used to decorate the building since that time.

Between the chapel building and the cloister leading from it to the classroom buildings, there is a space which the Shakespeare club of Chattanooga asked permission to plant as a garden. Herbs and flowers mentioned by Shakespeare were chosen for the plot, which had been some years before the scene of one of the most original student antics in the history of the school.

Some unguarded building material across McCallie Avenue gave the idea to a group of boys. Secretly they sawed, carved and painted a series of tombstones, which they planted in the dead of night, each marked with the epitaph of a campus personality. Active imaginations brought together strange collections of supposed corpses for common graves, while occasionally there was an incongruous juxtaposition of neighbors. The epitaphs contained the uncensored ideas of students on faculty personalities and created consternation in the mind of Superintendent of Buildings John Hockings, when he saw the campus graveyard early in the morning. He immediately went to work to tear down the results of the hours of labor expended by the students. Fortunately, Dean W. W. Hooper came by before he had done so, and with his usual appreciation of a well carried out joke insisted that it be left for the amusement of everyone. It created so much interest that the Associated Press sent a representative to the campus and photographs and stories of the graveyard were carried to all sections of the country.

While the ladies of the Shakespeare club were planning and planting the garden, in the spring of 1927, across Oak Street architects and builders were busy with the construction of the brick stadium to seat the spectators at the football games. The money for the structure had been secured from friends of the institution and its athletic program in a drive initiated by the Kiwanis Club. The stadium was a distinct addition to the campus, but its complete usefulness was delayed for two years, when President Guerry in 1929 turned the space under the stadium into a student commons with recreation rooms and a cafeteria.

A formal organization of non-sorority women was made for the first time in February, 1927. The officers were: Jean Pettit, president, Laila

Kirkman, vice-president, Pauline Seiter, secretary and Alice Caton, treasurer. This organization was the forerunner of the present strong non-frat group, which contains men and women, and is a dominant influence on the campus. In recent years, it has adopted the name Demo-Frat.

In the next two years, there was a new flurry in creating organizations of various sorts. The Edwards Pre-medical Society was begun with the intention of developing greater interest in the medical and dental professions. Professor J. W. Edwards, for whom the society was named, had come to the campus in 1918 and was voted the most popular faculty member almost annually, after the institution of that contest in the student elections. His gruffness covered a tremendous and continuing interest in his students, and his death in the spring of 1942 brought sadness to the whole University family.

The first officers for the Edwards Pre-medical Society were: Harry Grant, president, Hugh Harris, vice-president, and M. F. Parker, secretary. Within a short while, the scope of the society was widened to include chemistry majors as well as the other groups. On April 17, 1931, the name was changed to Rho Beta Gamma, and the general intention of the society was stated as the stimulation of interest in the study of chemistry and the rewarding of original research. Rho Beta Gamma became Iota Alpha chapter of Gamma Sigma Epsilon, national honorary chemistry society, December 3, 1932. The society's annual party, held at commencement time at the home of Professor Irvine W. Grote of the department of chemistry, will long be a cherished memory for those who have attended it.

Pi Gamma Mu, the national social science honorary society, installed a chapter, Tennessee Alpha, at the University December 24, 1928. Only faculty, alumni and upper-classmen, who had attained a high rank in scholarship in the social sciences, were to be eligible. Faculty elected to charter membership were: President Brown, Dean Palmer, Professors Phelps, Hesseltine, Prescott, Kilburn, Cornelius and Walmsley. Alumni chosen were: John Ross Scott, W. S. Gardner, Stacy Nelson, David Slabosky, Narcissa Jones, Elizabeth Campbell Phelps, Clyde Weatherford, John Shrader, Sebert Brewer and Edwin Martin. The undergraduates selected were: Aaron Diamond, Harry Doescher, A. B. Metzger and Cecil Holland.

Majors in the political science department organized in the spring of 1929 a club which became affiliated with the International Relations Clubs

sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. There were twenty-five student members and the faculty sponsor was the head of the department, Dr. Frank W. Prescott, who had become Adolph S. Ochs professor of government the preceding fall. The officers of the organization were: Marilee Reed, president, Philip Magevney, vice-president, and Albert Bequette, secretary-treasurer.

In late May, 1929, the last of this group of new organizations was formed, when Sigma Pi Sigma, national honorary physics society, installed Eta chapter, the first to be established in the state. There were five student members, with Harry B. Deuberry, president, Reed Gardner, vice-president, Paul Farmer, secretary, and Kermit Lowery, treasurer. Faculty sponsor for Sigma Pi Sigma was Dr. David W. Cornelius.

A student council was organized for the academic year 1929-1930 under the chairmanship of Humphrey Heywood to take an active part in student government. Robert W. Smith of the class of '29 is given a major share of the credit for the favorable vote by the student body for such an organization, when the election was held in the spring of 1929. The president of the student body automatically became head of the Student Council, the other members being representatives of the various classes.

With the organization of a department of dramatics as a part of the regular curriculum, there came a revival of interest in the art. Cap and Bells had been dormant but an organization known as the University Players had continued to give an occasional play, as had the various departments. The music students, under Maestro Blynn Owen, had produced several of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. After Mrs. David W. Cornelius became director of the dramatics department, there were annual productions. With this re-awakened interest, there came a revival of the Theta Alpha Phi, national dramatics fraternity, which had been established on the campus in 1925. In 1941 after Mrs. Dorothy Hackett Ward took charge of the work, the members voted to revert to a local organization and took again the name, the University Players.

New awards for various accomplishments were first made in the spring of 1930. The Beta Beta Beta biology fraternity award was given by that society to the outstanding first year biology student, and the Shyer watch went to the graduating varsity football man with the highest scholastic average. These awards grew in number and became an important part of the exercises held on Class Night. The Sigma Pi Sigma physics fraternity established an award in 1931 for scholarship and achievement in its

field. In the same year, the Chi Omega sorority started an annual award of \$10.00 to the woman student excelling in economics, and the French society, Les Independants, established one for the outstanding freshman student in the first year French class.

Two years later the Spanish award, given by Sigma Delta Pi to the student showing the most marked improvement in Spanish during the year, was initiated. Chi Sigma Sigma, later to be Phi Mu sorority, gave its first award in 1934 for the best work by a student in one of the dramatic productions given on the campus during the year. The alumni of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority established the custom in 1935 of giving a cup to the outstanding woman senior. The cup given by the women's athletic association to the group winning the most points during the year in the women's sports program was awarded for the first time in 1936.

The next prize established was for scholarship and every member of the graduating class was eligible. In 1937, Pi Beta Phi sorority sponsored this award, known as the Pi Beta Phi scholarship plaque, which hangs in the library with the names of the winners engraved upon it. Gamma Sigma Epsilon initiated the custom in 1942 of awarding its outstanding member a membership in the American Chemical Society. The same year, a new prize award was given the athletes, when a memorial was established to Professor "Jack" Edwards, long a member of the faculty committee on athletics. It is known as the Edwards award and is given to the member of the athletic squads showing the best sportsmanship.

Collegium Musicum, honorary society for music students, gave its first award to the outstanding sophomore majoring in music in 1943. 1945 saw the last of the present awards established. It is the William Reavis Roberts award, given annually to the junior writing the best essay on some phase of the subject, "The Value of a Liberal Arts Education." Lt. Roberts was an alumnus of the University who was killed in the war. His experience had made him even more aware of the need for liberal training for the youth of the world, and his will provided the funds for this award.

When Dr. Brown left Chattanooga in the spring of 1929 to become president of Drew University, he established two awards, which were to be given annually to the sorority and the fraternity having the best scholastic record during the preceding year. These awards were first given in the fall of 1930 for the academic year 1929-1930.

Later that year, on November 22, 1930, the institution was bereaved by the death of one of its best loved faculty members, James S. McLemore.

Dr. McLemore, who was professor of Latin and Greek, had come to the University in the fall of 1923. In those seven years he had won the affection and respect of the whole college community. The *Echo* paid tribute to him as the "ideal type of scholar in his modesty, in his professional zeal and indefatigable toil, but also in his breadth of interest." His library was presented to the college in his memory.

Two new sororities made their appearance in the fall of 1930. Chi Sigma Sigma was the first of them; Mary Louise Krepp was its president, Lucille Shugart, vice-president, Enid Parker, secretary, and Elizabeth Lockwood, treasurer. Other charter members were Azille Johnston, Ruth Raymond, Katharine Lowry, and Mary Will Ziegler. A little more than six years later, March 12, 1937, Chi Sigma Sigma was installed as Alpha Theta chapter of Phi Mu national sorority. Shortly after, its chapter house became the fourth in the sorority row, the third having been built by Alpha Delta Pi in 1927.

Sigma Delta sorority was organized the same fall. Its officers were: Ruth Forbes, president, Dorothy Donaldson, vice-president, Corinne Harper, treasurer, Charlynnne Rhodes, secretary and Mabel Touchstone, corresponding secretary. There were four other charter members: Grace Stringer, Alice Louise Helms, Muirtelle Weitzell and Eugenia Caldwell. Unfortunately, the original enthusiasm for Sigma Delta seems not to have lasted, and the sorority disappeared from the campus.

At the end of the second year of his administration, President Guerry recommended to the Board of Trustees that a new policy of holding all the social affairs of the students on the campus be initiated. This was heartily approved and became a school tradition. In some respects, it was a break with the past. Dancing had been a part of the social interest of the students for years. The junior prom had been started as an annual affair in 1920. The Pan-Hellenic dances and those sponsored by the co-ed Cotillion were gala events, while the fraternities and sororities took special pride in their own dances. These had not been held on the campus, however, so Dr. Guerry's recommendation helped to crystallize a closer attachment to the college itself, as memories of these annual affairs gathered around the gymnasium where they were held.

Through the years, the *University Echo* has reflected student interest, but usually in a conventional and sometimes rather sober manner. Whenever any of the more uproarious members of the student body felt called on for a slightly less formal appearance, they used another medium of

expression. Frequently, a paper appeared for a few issues and died, as the energies of the editors and contributors wore off. Again, a portion of the annual would be given over to an informal interest. Somewhat typical of these were the *University Grip* of 1890, "The Real Noise" in the *Moccasin* for 1915, and the "Blue Buzzard" which appeared in the annual for 1928. 1932-1933 saw a change in the *Echo*, embodying some of the features shown in the more exotic publications. Willie White as editor adopted screaming headlines and colored papers, and startled the campus population with a variety of issues, of which the "beer" and "technocrazy" numbers attracted the most attention.

The establishment of "play day" in 1932 contained echoes of the Junior Festivities of the 1920's. Though it was confined to girls, it was planned to attract the seniors of the secondary and preparatory schools of the area. They spent the day on the campus, participating in a program of sports and games. This program was organized by Mrs. Anna Lee Manson, women's athletic director. She was assisted annually by members of the women's athletic association, which had been formed in 1929. Before that time, there had been no formal organization of this group, except for the short-lived Skippers' club, started in the academic year 1925-1926 by girls interested in athletics.

Play day has continued to be an annual affair, enjoyed by both guests and hostesses. The sports program for women has also continued to grow. Part of the interest is attributable to the organization of the Mocettes in 1939, membership in which is won by those co-eds who have made a total of 500 points for proficiency in athletics. The first group of officers for the Mocettes were Mary Kate Bonds, president, Louise Cramer, secretary, and Louise Willis, treasurer.

Homecoming for the alumni at Chattanooga has had a somewhat varied career. In the early years it was a part of the commencement activities. When Illumination Night was instituted, the alumni participated and thus had a homecoming without the title. After the passing of this tradition, a Homecoming Day was established in the football season of 1933. Through the years there have been accretions of custom. Parades, bonfires, decorated fraternity and sorority houses have marked the days. In 1938 the custom of choosing a homecoming queen was initiated with the election of Rose Hartung by the student body. When the business meeting of the alumni was removed from its coincidence with Class Night after June, 1939, an annual banquet for the alumni, held at the

time of the business meeting of the association, the night before Homecoming Day, became a feature of the festivities.

Repeatedly through the history of the University, bands, orchestras and glee clubs made their appearance, sometimes to disappear in a few months, again to hold on for several years. With the coming to the campus of Mr. and Mrs. Blynn Owen in 1926, music took on an added interest. That Christmas, the candlelight carol service was started and has continued to be one of the most cherished and enjoyed traditions of the campus. A glee club was organized as the Orpheus club in the early 1930's. This group of men singers attracted attention by their ability and were invited to appear in concerts in several localities, including Memphis and Baltimore.

With community encouragement the University sponsored the Chattanooga Symphony Orchestra in 1934. A large proportion of the players were either faculty or students from the institution. The leader was Melvin Margolin, a student, while Dr. Edwin Lindsey of the English department headed the viola section and Mr. Ira Summers, band instructor, led the brass section. When the association of the University and the Cadek Conservatory was effected, the participation in the symphony orchestra became greater, as the Cadek faculty formed an important part of the orchestra. When Arthur Plettner came to the college in 1937, he took over the direction of the symphony.

The operas of Dr. Lindsey were an ever increasing center of attention in this period. He composed the music, wrote the librettos and directed the performance. He was assisted by musicians from the campus and town, but especial mention should be made of the student and alumni vocal artists, who were stars in more than one performance: Chloe Owen, Carol Jones, Basse Steele, Dr. Tim Manson, Theodore Stapleton, Milton Allen, and Mrs. Blynn Owen. A portion of this group was active in the organization of the Chattanooga Opera Association in 1943 to give performances with a cast of local singers. Professor Werner Wolff of the Cadek Conservatory of the University was chosen director, and as in the instance of the symphony, the relationship between the Chattanooga Opera Association and the University has continued close.

In the holiday period of 1935, Chattanooga and the University were hosts to the American Historical Association and seven allied societies which met at the same time. The meeting will be long remembered by all who attended it because of the terrible weather conditions, as Chattanooga

had one of the great snowstorms of its history. Nevertheless, the hospitality of the institution and the community also have a place in the memories of the members of the societies. Students and faculty assisted Professor Culver H. Smith, who was chairman of the local arrangements committee, in skillfully working out all details of the social program.

Co-ed students, feeling the need for a counterpart of Blue Key, organized Quadrangle in the spring of 1936. Membership was open to those girls who had shown distinction, scholarship, leadership and service to the University. There were ten charter members: Mary Alice Witt, Katharine Pryor, Sophia Brown, Peggy Heckerman, Mildred Lamoreaux, Virginia Harrell, Mildred Powers, Mary Glenn Walker and Toby Rabin.

Under the sponsorship of Dr. Robert Anacker, who had become a member of the faculty in the fall of 1932, a German Club, Der Deutsche Kreis, was organized in October, 1936. There was only one officer, Jacob Radin, secretary, and the object of the club was the use of the German language in conversation during the meetings and participation in German games. About this time the Writers' Club was reorganized under the leadership of Dr. Medford Evans and Miss Isobel Griscom. Dr. Evans is an alumnus of Chattanooga who returned as a faculty member with the opening of college in 1934. The group was interested in stimulating creative writing, and in 1938 undertook a literary periodical, *Moc*, which ran successfully through the year. Dr. Evans was also the sponsor of Epsilon Alpha Lambda, composed of the students participating in debating and oratory. This modern counterpart of the old literary societies was organized in March of 1939. The high spot in its comparatively short career was an appearance of some of its members on April 2, 1940, on the "Battle of the Sexes," a program sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company on a national network.

Twenty students in the department of sociology organized Alpha Kappa in the spring of 1941 to stimulate interest in that subject. Helen Nolan was the first president and June Peck, secretary. Professor Virgil E. Long was faculty sponsor. In the fall of 1942, some of the music students, under the inspiration of Professors Arthur Plettner and Isa McIlwraith, organized Collegium Musicum, a club designed to mingle pleasure with the serious study of music. The group of twelve charter members chose for their officers Laura Evelyn Goforth and Mary Ellen Greene.

War was again intruding upon the campus, as the selective service began its operations in 1941. By the close of the academic year 1942-1943,

there were few men left except for the detachment of Air Force cadets, who had arrived in March. They were so preoccupied with the serious business for which they were being trained that there was little opportunity for social affairs. The cadets undertook to edit a page in the *Echo*, called first the "Kadet" and later the "Eaglet." An occasional dance was held, but the Fall Festival and the Forty-Fifth Follies (so-called because the group was known as the 45th College Training Detachment) were the gala events of the period the cadets were on the campus.

The men's societies were all casualties of war, while the mood of the girls reflected the seriousness of world conflict as friends, including many of their own number, went into service and casualty reports were published. Names of their college-mates soon appeared; the first of them were Lt. Roy Thomas, lost on Bataan in the Philippines, and Ensign Ralph Sageser, whose plane went down while on a mission over the Pacific. By Commencement of 1946, the total of faculty, students and alumni from the University in service was over 1250, exclusive of C. P. T. and air corps cadets. Of these 62 did not return.

Since the cadets, who were on the campus until July, 1944, followed a closely prescribed curriculum, they did not sit in class with the civilian students. Actually, two separate colleges were being run in this period with girls in the vast majority in the civilian classes. War work replaced social activity for them, although their routine was broken at times by such events as a kick-ball game between a team chosen from the best of their players and one picked from the better kickers among the men on the faculty. The girls also filled the offices in the student organizations which they kept active. Judy Smith shattered tradition in 1943-1944 when she was elected the first woman president of the student body.

Women made up the membership of Kappa Chi Epsilon, an organization dedicated to the service and expansion of the University. This group was sponsored by Alumni Secretary Dorothy Woodworth and was established in the spring of 1943. There were fifteen charter members: Katherine Dixon, Betty Flo Oldis, Judy Smith, Betty Jo Brown, Peggy Ann Callaway, Bonnie Eichorn, Evelyn Hail, Sue Johnson, Almeda McRee, Betty Pennell, Martha Steakley, Barbara Tharpe, Betty Thatcher, Carolyn Thomas and Betty Virgin. Dr. Annetta Trimble, Dorothy French, Ruth Scholze, Sarah Hubbard and Mrs. Mary H. Braly were selected as alumni members.

The fifth national sorority to come to the campus was Kappa Delta,

which established Beta Kappa chapter as school opened in September, 1944. There were six girls in the original list with Carolyn Thomas president, Maxine Allen, vice-president, and Elizabeth Williams, secretary. The other charter members were Hartwell Brown, Mildred Burchfield and June Hall. Inasmuch as there was no more room in the original sorority row on Douglas Street the Kappa Deltas were allowed to use one of the University houses on Baldwin Street.

Two departmental organizations came into being during the period. On November 29, 1943, a home economics club was established under the sponsorship of Miss Georgia Bell who had come to the campus to open that department. The first officers were Betty Pennell president, Evelyn Bell vice-president, and Mary Margaret Farrell treasurer. An art club was sponsored by Professor Stuart Purser, who succeeded Frank Baisden as head of the art department in the fall of 1945. It was organized in October of that year to promote art activities and appreciation on the campus, with Lorna Andrae, president, George Alsup, vice-president, Majella Cunningham, secretary and Mary Frances Myrick, treasurer.

The war was responsible for the establishment in 1944 of a faculty club, which the members of the faculty and the administrative staff were all invited to join. Restrictions on travel as a consequence of the gasoline and tire shortages had made it impossible for the faculty to carry on ordinary social contacts with each other. It was believed that all would enjoy the opportunity of coming together one night a month during the academic year. The meetings were to be held at the University and were to be largely social, although a paper or a program was prepared for each meeting.

As the first World War ended, Alpha honorary scholastic society, was established to encourage scholarship. It is an interesting parallel that as another great war closed a new society, Alpha Lambda, was organized to recognize academic accomplishment, though this time confined to freshmen girls. The requirement for membership was a B plus average for the first year of college. The charter members were from the freshmen class of 1944-1945. They were Betty Lee Albert, Jean Arnold, Betty Burnette, Joyce Evans, Mary Jane Garmany, Jane Howk, Katherine Koskos, Lynn Logan, Marjorie Moore, Joanna Seals, Betty Jean Smith, Helen Tombras, Charlotte Watson, and Nancilu Wood. Alpha Lambda is a local organization, but has been approved as a chapter of Alpha Lambda Delta, national honorary scholastic sorority for freshmen women.

A feature of the spring of 1945 was the first of the annual fine arts festivals. It was the successor to the open house for parents and patrons, held first in the spring of 1941 but interrupted by the war, and was due in part to the co-operation between departments which was a consequence of the new divisional organization of the college. The music, art and dramatics departments, which composed the fine arts division, developed an interesting program to entertain patrons and prospective students. It also gave the opportunity to demonstrate the achievements of the students in these important creative areas of study.

With the opening of college in the fall of 1945, a small trickle of ex-servicemen began to return to the campus. With the beginning of the second semester, the trickle had grown to sizeable proportions. The campus began to take on the aspects of normalcy with the usual ratio of men and women, although the indications began to be most evident that the future would contain the greatest invasion of students ever seen by the institution. The veterans were responsible for the revival of the fraternities, although their former houses had been taken over as necessary parts of the college program. In the spring elections for student officers, the short reign of the feminists was largely overthrown. These new-old students were different in many aspects from what they had been. The brutal business to which they had given an important part of their formative period had sobered them, had given them a more serious view of the accomplishments of education. They were determined, as every instructor testified, to take full advantage of the opportunity given them by the government.

In this progression through the years of "social history" since 1904, many organizations have been born. Some of them have lived for years, while others bloomed for a while and died, and still others seem never to have got past the planning state. Undoubtedly some of them have been missed in this account. The effort has been to give as accurately as possible the dates of organization and the original members of those who helped fashion this history. And—for a final word—it must be remembered that the end is not yet. The active mind of the undergraduate and the continuing social interest will see the development of more organizations, as the years pass on.

APPENDIX

Acknowledgments and Sources

The authors wish to express their appreciation for the assistance, so willingly granted, in this task of members of the University family—trustees, faculty, administrative staff and alumni. Frequently, they provided information or guided to sources, which answered perplexing questions or revealed hidden facts. Particular mention should be made of the assistance given by two members of the Board of Trustees, whose connection extends a long way into the past of the University, Dr. John H. Race and Dr. James M. Melear. The former has been a trustee since 1898 and the latter graduated from the institution in 1891.

Fitting recognition should also be given to the first historian of the University, Dr. John J. Manker. Both his writing and his collecting and preserving of material have proved of importance in the preparation of this volume. His pamphlet history is the only record which provides continuity for the earlier events. The manuscript history and alumni record, preserved in the library of Tennessee Wesleyan College, of the school at Athens by Professor D. A. Bolton was also of assistance.

The principal sources for this record, however, are the minute books of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee and the faculty. Catalogs, student publications, Chattanooga newspapers, the correspondence files of the University, and various of the publications of the Church have all been consulted and have provided their share of information. A good deal of assistance came from undated scrapbooks and miscellaneous manuscripts found in the University archives.

A detailed list of the major references consulted is:

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H. Elmer Bierly, A.M., Professor, 1904-1911.

Thomas H. Billings, Ph.D., Professor, 1916-1919.

Alfred C. Bishop, B.S., Instructor, 1936-1937.

The Reverend William S. Bovard, A.M., Professor, 1910-1913.

Mrs. Edward T. Bozenhard, Instructor, 1927-1928.

Kenneth G. Brill, Jr., Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1939-1946.

Wilbur K. Butts, Ph.D., Professor, 1931-

Joseph S. Callaway, Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1921-1923; 1930-

Roland D. Carter, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1942-

Charles E. Conant, Ph.D., Professor, 1908-1921.

Marian V. Connelly, A.B., Instructor, 1923-1924.

Ellen M. Coolidge, Instructor, 1924-1927.

David W. Cornelius, Ph.D., Professor, 1920-1942.

Faculty, College, 1904-1946 (continued)

- Mrs. Orrelle Cornelius, A.B., Instructor, 1928-1942.
Mrs. Katherine Dearing, A.B., Instructor, 1942-
Harold D. Drew, B.S., Assistant Professor, 1928-1931.
Bradley L. Dunlap, B.S., Instructor, 1923-1924.
John W. Edwards, A.M., Professor, 1918-1942.
Medford Evans, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, 1934-1942.
Henrietta Findeisen, A.B., Instructor, 1907-1908.
Anna A. Fisher, A.M., Professor, 1905-1915.
John S. Fletcher, B.S., Associate Professor, 1904-1918.
Leonard R. Folse, A.M., Instructor, 1931-1932.
Bonnie Gilbert, A.M., Instructor, 1931-1934.
Edith U. Gill, A.M., Instructor, 1925-1926.
Margaret R. Gill, B.S., Assistant Professor, 1923-1924.
George W. Gorrell, A.B., Professor, 1907-1915.
Thomas P. Govan, Ph.D., Instructor, 1938-1939.
John T. Gray, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1943-1944; 1946-
Wyman R. Green, Ph.D., Professor, 1920-1931.
Nathaniel E. Griffin, Ph.D., Professor, 1920-1921.
Isobel Griscom, A.M., Associate Professor, 1922-
Irvine W. Grote, Ph.D., Professor, 1931-
Philip M. Hamer, Ph.D., Professor, 1919-1920.
Mrs. Isma C. Hamilton, Instructor, 1942-1944.
Evelyn Haring, A.M., Instructor, 1917-1920.
Lynn Harold Harris, Ph.D., Professor, 1917-1920.
Mildred Hart, A.B., Associate Professor, 1910-1920.
William B. Hesseltine, Ph.D., Professor, 1929-1932.
Oliver P. Hodge, A.M., Associate Professor, 1946-
James M. Holbert, Ph.D., Instructor, 1942-
Frank F. Hooper, A.M., Professor, 1904-1932.
The Reverend W. W. Hooper, A.M., D.D., Professor, 1904-1923.
William G. Hope, A.M., Instructor, 1939-1940.
T. Levron Howard, A.M., Associate Professor, 1931-1935.
Elizabeth C. Hullihen, A.B., Instructor, 1906-1910.
Walter Hullihen, Ph.D., Professor, 1904-1909.
Eric Jahn, A.B., Instructor, 1939-1940.
William V. Jarratt, Instructor, 1920-1921.
Claudius O. Johnson, A.M., Professor, 1926-1928.
Louis Kaplan, B.S., Instructor, 1930-1931.
Willard M. Keyser, B.S., Assistant Director of Physical Education, 1932-1940.
The Reverend Rollo A. Kilburn, B.D., Professor, 1927-
Earl K. Kline, A.M., Professor, 1920-1932.
Frank G. Lankard, A.M., Professor, 1922-1924.
James W. Layman, Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1946.
Henry D. Learned, Ph.D., Professor, 1921-1922.
George A. Leatherman, A.M., Associate Professor, 1923-1928.
David R. Lee, Ph.D., Professor, 1909-1916.
Edwin S. Lindsey, Ph.D., Professor, 1924-
James W. Livingood, Ph.D., Professor, 1937-

Faculty, College, 1904-1946 (continued)

Virgil E. Long, Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1939-
Charles Lucas, A.M., Instructor, 1942-1944.
Bruce W. McCullough, Ph.D., Professor, 1921-1924.
Mrs. Jeanne C. McCullough, Instructor, 1922-1924.
Eleanor McGilliard, A.M., Associate Professor, 1927-
Charles D. McGuffey, A.M., Instructor, 1907-1908.
Mrs. Louise W. McIntosh, B.S., Instructor, 1943-1944.
Mary H. MacKinlay, Instructor, 1920-1936.
James S. McLemore, Ph.D., Professor, 1923-1930.
Mrs. Anna Lee Manson, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1931-1946.
Mrs. Elizabeth G. Massey, A.M., Instructor, 1942-
Winston L. Massey, A.M., Associate Professor, 1931-
Joseph J. Mathews, A.M., Instructor, 1931-1932.
Willis W. Mathews, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, 1944-
Mrs. Sulamith B. Mennen, M.S., Instructor, 1943-1944; 1946-
Robert A. Merrill, B.S., Associate Professor, 1946-
Cecil A. Moore, B.S., Associate Professor, 1926-
Andrew Nardo, A.B., Instructor, 1935-
Lucy Ann Neblett, A.B., Instructor, 1930-1932.
Charles M. Newcomb, A.M., Professor, 1907-1914.
The Reverend G. T. Newcomb, A.M., D.D., Professor, 1910-1914.
Lonnie Mae Norton, A.B., Instructor, 1920-1921.
Elbert E. Orcutt, A.B., Professor, 1907-1908.
Robert L. Ormsby, A.B., Instructor, 1939-1940.
Blynn Owen, M.M., Associate Professor, 1926-1941.
Paul L. Palmer, A.M., Professor, 1926-
Lupton Patten, A.B., Instructor, 1927-1928.
George S. Peck, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1939-1946.
Ruth C. Perry, A.B., Associate Professor, 1922-
Clyde W. Phelps, Ph.D., Professor, 1925-
Sarah Phillips, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1943-
Arthur Plettner, Mus. Bac., Professor, 1937-
Frank W. Prescott, Ph.D., Professor, 1928-
W. A. Price, LL.B., Instructor, 1923-1924.
John W. Prince, Ph.D., Professor, 1924-1927.
Stuart R. Purser, M.F.A., Professor, 1945-
Katharine Raht, A.M., Instructor, 1928-1932.
William C. Redd, A.B., Assistant Professor, 1924-1928.
Francis H. Redewell, B.S., Professor, 1904-1905.
William T. Robinson, A.M., Instructor, 1942-
Mrs. L. M. Russell, A.M., Instructor, 1920-1936.
Kathleen P. Saxon, M.S., Instructor, 1945-1946.
John H. Sherman, A.M., Professor, 1922-1925.
Mary Shutan, B.S., Associate Professor, 1904-1907.
Lionel Silverman, B.B.A., Instructor, 1933-1937.
Culver H. Smith, Ph.D., Professor, 1932-
Edgar K. Smith, A.M., Instructor, 1940-1942.
Henry E. Smith, A.M., Professor, 1915-1917.

Faculty, College, 1904-1946 (continued)

Mrs. Margaret Smith Colby, A.B., Instructor, 1922-1928.
 Maxwell A. Smith, Docteur de l'Université de Paris, Professor, 1922-
 Louis F. Snow, Ph.D., Professor, 1923-1931.
 John E. Spiegel, B.S., Director of Athletics, 1915-1917.
 The Reverend Robert B. Stansell, B.D., D.D., Professor, 1913-1915.
 Leslie D. Stauffer, B.S., Director of Athletics, 1910-1914.
 A. G. Steele, B.S., Professor, 1904-1905.
 Wilfred O. Stout, Jr., A.M., Instructor, 1937-1943.
 Harold C. Stobel, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1943-1945.
 Howard Sutton, A.M., Assistant Professor, 1937-
 William O. Swan, Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1941-
 H. Parker Talman, B.L., Director of Athletics, 1922-1924.
 Nita Tansey, A.B., Instructor, 1918-1921.
 Terrell L. Tatum, A.M., Associate Professor, 1924-
 Frank Thomas, Ph.B., Director of Athletics, 1925-1928.
 The Reverend Godfrey Tietze, A.M., Associate Professor, 1926-
 C. Emery Troxel, M.B.A., Instructor, 1930-1932.
 William T. Utter, A.M., Associate Professor, 1927-1928.
 Walter Vogt, M.B.A., Instructor, 1940-1942.
 Edwin C. Walmsley, Ph.B., Instructor, 1928-1930.
 Robert B. Walsh, A.B., Professor, 1904-1905.
 Mrs. Dorothy Hackett Ward, M.A., Assistant Professor, 1938-
 Edith Allen Ware, Ph.D., Professor, 1920-1922.
 Marjorie Watson, A.B., Instructor, 1936-1937.
 Ralph D. Weatherford, A.M., Instructor, 1939-1940.
 Paul V. West, Ph.D., Professor, 1923-1925.
 Elizabeth Wiley, B.M., Instructor, 1927-1934.
 Peyton Williams, Jr., A.M., Instructor, 1940-1941.
 Arthur J. Wilson, Ph.D., Professor, 1912-1918.
 Mary Louise Winchester, Ph.B., Professor, 1905-1907.
 Charles H. Winder, A.M., Professor, 1905-1912.
 Robert M. Woods, Ph.D., Professor, 1940-
 Harry H. Young, Th.D., Professor, 1920-1921.
 James R. Young, A.M., Instructor, 1940-1941.

Faculty, Cadek Conservatory of the University of Chattanooga
 1935-1946¹

Frederick S. Andrews, Ph.D., Associate Professor, 1935-1936.
 W. Leroy Anspach, B.M., Assistant Professor, 1944-
 Mrs. William P. Bales, Instructor, 1935-1942.
 Susie Mae Beazley, Instructor, 1927-1938.
 G. Ackley Brower, Associate Professor, 1934-1937.
 Harold Cadek, Professor, 1935-
 Ottokar Cadek, Professor, 1935-1945.

¹ Dates previous to 1935 indicate instructors who were connected with the University music department before its association with The Cadek Conservatory.

Faculty, Cadek Conservatory, 1935-1946 (continued)

John Casale, Assistant Professor, 1935-
 Lilian Cadek Dame, Instructor, 1935-
 McConnell Erwin, Instructor, 1935-1940.
 May Spencer Hickman, Instructor, 1935-
 Frances Hall Hill, B.M., Instructor, 1942-
 Robert Hord, B.M., Assistant Professor, 1944-1945.
 Isa McIlwraith, M.A., M.S.M., Associate Professor, 1938-
 J. Oscar Miller, Professor, 1935-
 Mrs. Blynn Owen, Instructor, 1927-1945.
 Blynn Owen, M.M., Associate Professor, 1926-1941.
 Arthur Plettner, Mus. Bac., Professor, 1937-
 Harry Shub, Assistant Professor, 1945-
 Roy Lamont Smith, Associate Professor, 1935-1945.
 Ira Summers, Instructor, 1935-1941.
 Rachel Wassman, Instructor, 1931-1936.
 Russel Williams, M.S., Instructor, 1941-1943.
 Werner Wolff, J.D., Associate Professor, 1943-
 Emmy Wolff-Land, Associate Professor, 1941-

Other Officers 1904-1946

Betty Blocker, Registrar, 1923-
 S. F. Bretske, Comptroller and Vice-President, 1924-
 Mrs. Margaret Buhrman, Assistant Comptroller, 1930-
 Mary Clyde Farrior, Bursar, 1917-1924.
 Gladys Freeman, Librarian, 1916-1919.
 Gilbert Govan, Librarian, 1934-
 Mary Young Hale, Assistant Librarian, 1929-1930; 1942-
 Mildred Hart, Librarian, 1911-1916.
 Katie Pearl Jones, Registrar, 1922-1923.
 Martha E. Jones, Assistant Librarian, 1939-1945.
 Meta L. Kelley, Accountant and Assistant Treasurer, 1911-1917.
 Manker Patten, Assistant to the President, 1940-
 Mrs. Anita Stephens Patten, Librarian, 1931-1934; Cataloger, 1936-
 Mrs. May Saunders, Secretary, 1925-
 Nita Tansey, Librarian, 1918-1926.
 Viola Tansey, Librarian, 1926-1931.

Research Institute Staff, 1945-1946

Raymond B. Seymour, Ph.D., Director.
 James H. Coulliette, Ph.D.
 Milton Gallagher, Ph.D.
 Frederick Hayward, Ph.D.
 John W. LeMaistre, Ph.D.
 William F. Luther, Ph.D.
 George M. Schroder, M.S.
 Thomas G. Street, Jr., B.A.

*Faculty Appointments for Academic Year 1946-1947*¹

Reuben Holland, A.M., Associate Dean.
 Philip J. Allen, A.M., Assistant Professor.
 Robert O. Baker, Ph.D., Associate Professor.²
 Mary N. Barron, M.B.A., Instructor.
 Kenneth D. Carpenter, A.M., Assistant Professor.
 Norman M. Cassell, B.S., Instructor.
 Louise K. Geer, A.B., Instructor.
 Jean Gillis, A.M., Assistant Professor.
 Gail S. Hammond, M.A.E., Instructor.
 Martha F. Hill, A.M., Instructor.
 Karel Hujer, D.Sc., Assistant Professor.
 Robert D. Little, A.M., Assistant Professor.
 Bradford K. MacGaw, M.S., Instructor.
 David McNaughton, A.M., Instructor.
 Essie L. Myers, A.B., Instructor.
 Harold Nelson, A.M., Assistant Professor
 Curtis C. Page, A.M., Instructor.
 Jean M. Pettitt, A.M., Instructor.
 Karl G. Regnolds, A.B., Associate Professor.
 Elmo M. Roberds, Jr., A.M., Instructor.
 Robert S. Sears, A.M., Instructor.
 Reva M. Silverman, B.S., Instructor.
 Phyllis L. Strobel, B.S., Instructor.
 Theresa Waller, A.M., Instructor.
 Clara B. Washburn, A.B., Reference Librarian.
 Irene Wheelley, B.S., Instructor.
 Ulrey K. Wilson, A.M., Assistant Professor.

Medical College Faculty

1889-1910

Deans

E. A. Cobleigh, M.D., 1889-1905.
 J. R. Rathmell, A.M., M.D., 1905-1910.

Faculty

H. J. Aberly, M.D., 1892-1893.
 T. E. Abernathy, M.D., 1896-1897; 1903-1904.
 Y. L. Abernathy, M.D., 1893-1896.
 E. C. Anderson, M.D., 1897-1905.
 J. H. Atlee, M.D., 1908-1910.
 W. A. Banks, M.D., 1906-1910.
 T. C. V. Barkley, M.D., 1889-1895.

¹ Two names are omitted from this list because Mrs. Sulamith Mennen and John T. Gray were re-appointed to the faculty and their names appear in the list of faculty, 1904 through 1946.

² Replacing Dr. C. W. Phelps, on leave.

Medical College Faculty (continued)

- J. H. Barnett, M.D., 1902-1904.
D. N. Barnett, M.D., 1906-1907.
G. A. Baxter, A.M., M.D., 1889-1908.
H. Berlin, M.D., 1890-1906.
A. H. Berry, 1901-1902.
H. E. Bierly, A.M., 1904-1908.
U. D. Billmeyer, A.M., D.D.S., 1890-1891.
W. G. Bogart, M.D., 1889-1910.
W. M. Bogart, M.D., 1893-1901.
B. H. Brown, 1901-1904.
J. H. Cantrell, 1897-1900.
J. P. Carley, D.D.S., 1899-1900.
F. L. Case, A.B., 1893-1896.
H. B. Case, A.M., LL.B., 1892-1896; 1902-1903.
U. G. Caulk, A.B., LL.B., 1900-1902; 1903-1907.
H. S. Chase, M.D., 1890-1892.
J. E. Clark, M.D., 1899-1904.
C. A. Cobleigh, M.D., 1897-1899; 1900-1902.
E. A. Cobleigh, M.D., 1889-1905.
Y. E. Colville, 1901-1904.
G. H. Cope, M.D., 1896-1898.
H. Crumley, M.D., 1889-1892.
A. E. Dawson, M.D., 1904-1906; 1908-1910.
E. Denton, M.D., 1897-1898; 1899-1900.
G. W. Drake, M.D., 1889-1910.
W. A. Duncan, M.D., 1899-1901; 1906-1910.
C. S. Durand, M.D., 1899-1903.
John S. Dye, M.D., 1902-1904.
J. H. Early, 1900-1902.
E. M. Eaton, M.D., 1889-1890; 1893-1894.
A. A. Ellis, M.D., 1893-1894; 1895-1897.
G. Manning Ellis, M.D., 1890-1910.
S. W. Fain, M.D., 1896-1898.
F. W. Falk, M.D., 1898-1900.
Tomlinson Fort, 1891-1892.
L. D. Fricks, A.B., 1896-1897.
W. L. Gahagan, M.D., 1892-1894; 1896-1897.
J. L. Gaston, M.D., 1889-1890.
John Allen Gentry, M.D., 1906-1910.
A. B. Gilliland, M.D., 1895-1897.
E. P. Gould, M.D., 1900-1906.
L. Y. Green, M.D., 1889-1896; 1900-1906.
G. P. Haymore, M.D., 1900-1910.
W. C. Heskett, M.D., 1891-1895.
C. F. Hickman, M.D., 1908-1910.
W. W. Hill, M.D., 1898-1900.
J. McChesney Hogshead, M.D., 1906-1907.
Cooper Holtzclaw, M.D., 1892-1910.

Medical College Faculty (continued)

- W. T. Hope, M.D., 1889-1895.
J. Webster Horton, M.D., 1908-1910.
R. T. Isbester, M.D., 1897-1900.
Edwin Lloyd Jenkins, M.D., 1908-1910.
J. W. Johnson, M.D., 1900-1903; 1906-1907; 1908-1910.
R. P. Johnson, M.D., 1893-1894.
E. C. Johnston, M.D., 1903-1905; 1906-1910.
E. L. Jones, M.D., 1893-1895.
H. P. Larimore, M.D., 1899-1901.
J. B. Lee, M.D., 1893-1895.
Clarence Long, M.D., 1901-1902.
W. W. Long, M.D., 1896-1898.
J. W. MacQuillan, M.D., 1898-1905; 1908-1910.
C. F. McGahan, B.S., M.D., 1890-1896.
J. B. McGee, M.D., 1899-1900.
W. F. McManus, M.D., 1900-1903.
J. P. Manker, M.D., 1898-1901.
J. E. Martin, M.D., 1894-1895.
D. S. Middleton, M.D., 1902-1903.
E. M. Murphey, M.D., 1893-1895.
A. A. Nefe, M.D., 1898-1907.
D. E. Nelson, M.D., 1889-1890.
W. L. Nolen, M.D., 1893-1895.
Arthur P. Noyes, M.D., 1907-1908.
H. O. Null, M.D., 1907-1910.
A. W. Palmer, D.D.S., 1899-1900.
C. C. Pierce, M.D., 1898-1901.
J. R. Rathmell, A.M., M.D., 1889-1910.
F. H. Redewill, B.S., 1904-1905.
J. E. Reeves, M.D., 1889-1890.
J. S. Shoff, M.D., 1894-1900.
Mary Shutan, B.S., 1904-1907.
C. H. Smith, D.D.S., 1892-1894.
Frank Trester Smith, A.M., M.D., 1889-1910.
F. B. Stapp, M.D., 1890-1894.
John B. Steele, M.D., 1907-1909.
N. C. Steele, M.D., 1898-1910.
J. P. Stewart, M.D., 1894-1896.
J. C. Stites, D.D.S., 1891-1892.
J. E. Strecker, M.D., 1894-1896.
C. B. Tatum, 1903-1904.
R. H. Tatum, M.D., 1896-1907.
R. N. Taylor, M.D., 1900-1910.
W. C. Townes, Ph.B., M.D., 1889-1895.
R. L. Vaught, M.D., 1889-1896.
Raymond Wallace, M.S., M.D., 1903-1905.
E. Watkins, A.B., 1890-1891.
George W. West, M.D., 1893-1894; 1906-1910.

Medical College Faculty (continued)

H. B. Wilson, M.D., 1895-1900.
 C. H. Winder, A.M., 1906-1910.
 E. B. Wise, M.D., 1889-1890.
 Harry Wise, Ph.G., 1889-1894.
 J. S. B. Woolford, M.D., 1897-1910.
 A. B. Woolner, M.D., 1900-1910.
 G. R. Zachry, M.D., 1901-1902.
 T. J. Ziegler, M.D., 1898-1906.

School of Theology Faculty

1891-1910

Deans

The Reverend George T. Newcomb, A.M., D.D., 1891-1904.
 The Reverend William S. Bovard, A.M., D.D., 1905-1908.
 The Reverend Walter D. Agnew, S.T.B., D.D., 1909-1910.

Faculty

The Reverend G. E. Ackerman, A.M., D.D., 1891-1903.
 Bishop W. F. Anderson, D.D., LL.D., 1908-1910.
 The Reverend William S. Bovard, A.M., B.D., 1903-1908.
 The Reverend Richard J. Cooke, A.M., S.T.B., D.D., 1891-1904.
 The Reverend John Jay Garvin, B.S., S.T.B., D.D., 1891-1897.¹
 Bishop D. A. Goodsell, LL. D., 1900-1903.
 The Reverend J. J. Manker, D.D., 1902-1904.
 Charles M. Newcomb, B.L., 1909-1910.
 The Reverend George T. Newcomb, A.M., S.T.B., D.D., 1891-1910.
 The Reverend Royal Simonds, A.M., B.D., 1904-1909.
 The Reverend Robert B. Stansell, A.B., B.D., 1909-1910.
 Bishop L. B. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., 1904-1908.

Law School Faculty

1898-1910

Deans

Judge Lewis Shepherd, 1899-1900.
 Robert Pritchard, 1900-1901.
 Charles R. Evans, A.B., 1901-1910.

Faculty

David H. Bloom, A.B., 1900-1910.
 William Harrison Bowlin, A.B., LL.B., 1906-1907.
 J. H. Cantrell, 1898-1899.
 H. A. Chambers, 1899-1900.
 Judge Charles D. Clark, A.M., LL.B., 1904-1907.
 Lewis M. Coleman, 1899-1900.
 Robert B. Cooke, A.B., 1906-1910.

¹ On leave of absence.

Law School Faculty (continued)

Charles R. Evans, A.B., A.M., 1899-1910.
 William L. Frierson, A.B., 1899-1910.
 A. W. Gaines, 1898-1900.
 Walter B. Garvin, 1898-1908.
 Charles R. Head, LL.B., 1899-1906.
 Joshua Leroy Johns, LL.B., 1907-1910.
 George D. Lancaster, LL.M., 1898-1901.
 Judge James J. Lynch, 1909-1910.
 C. D. McGuffey, A.M., 1908-1910.
 Judge J. D. McReynolds, 1908-1910.
 Robert Pritchard, 1898-1910.
 Cridner William Robinson, LL.B., 1906-1910.
 Judge W. W. Rutledge, 1900-1903.
 Judge Lewis Shepherd, 1898-1910.
 James Charles Sims, LL.B., 1904-1906.
 S. Bartow Strang, LL.B., 1907-1910.
 William B. Swaney, B.S., LL.B., 1899-1910.
 W. G. M. Thomas, 1898-1910.
 Madison N. Whitaker, 1908-1910.

Alumni Achievement Medal

The Alumni Achievement Award is given annually by the Alumni Association to the graduating senior "who has done most for the University."

1925	Edwin Martin
1926	Mildred McPhail
1927	J. C. Wyatt, Jr.
1928	Thomas Wiececorek
1929	Tim Manson, Jr.
1930	Marion Jones
1931	Mary Lamoreaux
1932	Willard Keyser
1933	Stanley Brading
1934	Howard Hall
1935	Robert Mann
1936	Fred Ring
1937	James Martell
1938	Gabriella Taylor
1939	Robert Sutton
1940	Marschal Rothe
1941	William R. Love
1942	Charles Oliphant
1943	Robert F. Boese
1944	Betty Thatcher
1945	Betty Bandy
1946	Barbara Tharpe

APPENDIX

Alpha Delta Pi Alumnae Cup

The Alpha Delta Pi Alumnae Cup is awarded annually to the outstanding woman student in the senior class.

1935	Frances Peery
1936	Miriam Lamoreaux
1937	Martha E. Jones
1938	Martha Morgan
1939	Louise Sutton
1940	Louise Willis
1941	Katherine K. Thatcher
1942	Mary Elizabeth Medding
1943	Nancy Lee Noble
1944	Marie Claire Andrae
1945	Carolyn Thomas
1946	Carter Igou

Templeton Cup

The Templeton Cup is awarded annually to the individual selected as the best all-round athlete.

1925	Wilbur H. Hane
1926	J. C. Wyatt, Jr.
1927	Charles Braidwood
1928	George W. McCoy
1929	Joe E. Kopcha
1930	Ervin J. P. Gross
1931	Anthony Matusek
1932	Victor Halbach
1933	Louis F. Ellis
1934	James M. Haley
1935	Fred W. Perry
1936	Robert D. Klein
1937	Thurman Scott
1938	Roger W. Frank
1939	Michael P. Kopcha
1940	Grimes Don Barbee
1941	Frank Grigonis
1942	Charles William Hamill
1943	no award
1944	no award
1945	Gene Roberts

Shyer Watch

The Shyer watch is awarded annually to the football player graduating with the highest scholastic average.

1930	Humphrey B. Heywood, Jr.
1931	Albert M. Bequette
1932	Willard M. Keyser

Shyer Watch (continued)

1933	Alexander Urban
1934	William B. Venable
1935	William C. Ratigan
1936	James Irvine, Jr.
1937	James E. Martell
1938	Olin P. Nation
1939	Robert Sutton
1940	Hugh W. Johnson
1941	Dan Spear
1942	John Monea
1943	Vernon Fromang
1944	no award
1945	no award
1946	Charles William Hamill

Edwards Award

The Edwards Award is given annually to the athlete best exemplifying sportsmanship, unselfishness and devotion to duty.

1942	Sibley Evans
1943	Vernon Fromang
1944	no award
1945	no award
1946	Peter Mattis

*Alpha: Scholastic Honor Society of the University of Chattanooga**Charter Members*

1918	Florence Shrode
Thomas H. Billings	Blanche Sowers
C. Everett Conant	1920
J. W. Edwards	May Louise Beckham
John S. Fletcher	Frances Blair
Lynn H. Harris	Philip M. Hamer
Fred W. Hixson	Stacy E. Nelson
W. W. Hooper	Creed L. Bates, Jr.
Nita Marie Tansey	1922
Frank F. Hooper	David W. Cornelius
Malcolm Hooke	Arlo Ayres Brown
Alwyn Atkins	Louis F. Snow
R. G. Breland	Earl Kilburn Kline
Mabel R. Hooper	Annetta Trimble
Margaret E. Hunt	Vivian R. Browne
Maud Estella Lee	Katie Pearl Jones
1919	Mary Thomas Peacock
C. O. Brown	Leon Wiley
Hattie Rogers	Joseph S. Callaway

John T. Saunders
Irvine W. Grote
Gladys H. Freeman

1923

Bonnie Gilbert
Margaret Q. Smith
Marian V. Connelly
J. Steger Hunt
Noel H. Cardwell
Harry G. Nelson

1924

Mary Alice Stegall
Terrell L. Tatum
Mildred E. Brashear
Marguerite Aull
James Edward Walker
Henry Eugene Gillespie
Anna Lee Null

1925

Frances Chapman
Almeda Hood
Margaret Lowenthal
Alvin B. Cardwell
Cecilia Embry Daniel
Anita Stephens
Elizabeth Patterson
James S. McLemore
Maxwell A. Smith

1926

Mildred McPhail
Elizabeth Evans
Dorothy S. Harris
Edwin S. Lindsey
Harry E. Hutson
David Slabosky
Lewis Headrick

1927

Paul L. Palmer
W. T. Robinson
Clyde William Phelps
Mary-Ellen Rice
Helen G. Pryor
Medford Evans
Z. Lupton Patten

Raymond Cardwell
J. Edward Smith

1928

Virginia Hoghead
Miriam Elberfeld
Blanche Grigsby
Winston L. Massey
Harris B. Shumacker, Jr.
James S. Owens
Isador Silverman

1929

Mary Young
Goldie Baron
Dorothy H. Bachtel
Dorothy Latimer
Robert Smith
Louis Slabosky
Paul D. Bales
Godfrey Tietze

1930

Aaron Diamond
Elizabeth Landress
Marguerite Lehmann
Vesta Nelson
Nellie Ruth Ray
Howard Sutton
Charlton W. Tebeau
Alexander Guerrey

1931

Arthur L. Rankin
Spencer J. McCallie
W. B. Hesseltine
G. L. Bradford
Anne Elizabeth Parker
Ruth Martin
Mary Nena Bales
Mary Louise Kropp
Lucy Holtzclaw McDonald
Frank W. Prescott
R. A. Kilburn
Wyman R. Green

1932

Sybil Shumacker
Enid Rifner Parker

Marie Rulkotter
Eula Lee Jarnagin
Lionel Josephs Silverman
Newton von Brause Dicks
Tommie Payne Duffy

1933

Katherine A. Lowrey
Mildred Lamoreaux
Marjorie Watson
Ola V. Crawley
Cornelia Rolston
Juanita Walter
Willard Keyser
Sydney Effron

1934

Brantley Watson
Mildred Handy
James Latimer
Margaret Dietzen
Ruth C. Perry
Harry L. Heibeck, Jr.
Donald Smith

1935

Roy Butler
Ruth Barker
Dorothy Pritchett
George Peck
Lee Greene Gulley
Robert H. Anacker
Culver H. Smith
Wilbur K. Butts
Edith White

1936

Isobel Griscom
Eugene Patterson
John Roberson
William G. Hope
James Holbert
Eric H. Swanson
Laila E. Andersen

1937

Charlotte Roesslein
A. Fred Cole
Edward H. Gardiner, Jr.

Robert Cassell
Earl C. Moore

1938

Alex B. Ferguson
Carl Millican
Julius Parker
Frances Porter
Joberta Robertson
Ben P. Shields
Gabriella Taylor
Eleanor McGilliard

1939

Alma Nicholas
James W. Oliphant, Jr.
Ann Phillips
Louise Sutton
Charles W. Lusk, Jr.
J. W. Livingood
Archie M. Palmer

1940

Sophia Brown
Lola Louise Cramer
Miriam Ezell
Bertha Malstrom
Morris Tandeta
Mildred Wilhoite
Cecil Holland
Madison Bratton

1941

Reah Margolin
Marjorie Purse
John Kemp
William R. Love
Ernest Dawn
David H. Bobo
Virgil E. Long
Kenneth G. Brill, Jr.
Wilfred Stout, Jr.

1942

William Neil Thomas, Jr.
Joseph Copelan
Mary Guy Evans
Lorraine Geer
Mary Elizabeth Medding

Charles Oliphant
Frances Louise Osborn
Marguerite Pickel
Paul K. Smith
Robert M. Woods

1943

Robert Boese
Nancy Lee Noble
Kathryn Oyler
Dorothy Fenner Raftery
Frances Tiernan
David A. Lockmiller
William O. Swan
Cicely Peeples
Robert R. Robinson

1944

Alice Vivienne Kelley
Reva Miriam Silverman
Ernestine McMahan Steele
Peggy Walker

Clara Bracken Washburn
Mildred Wilkerson
Gilbert E. Govan
Arthur Plettner
Charles Grether

1945

Geraldine Gill Chekosky
Louise Geer
John Kline, Jr.
Beulah Lea Pardue
Natalie Schlack
Dorothy Hackett Ward
Morrow Chamberlain
Roland D. Carter
Dan Thomas

1946

Helen Clark Fowler
Phyllis Strobel
Barbara Tharpe
Phyllis Wilkins

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